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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE ALLIES' BALKAN DRIVE

LAST OCTOBER Field-Marshal von Mackensen led the Teuton hosts across the Danube, and began the campaign which ended in the destruction of Servia and Montenegro and the establishment of railroad communication between Germany and her Bulgarian and Turkish allies. After the long wait at Saloniki the Allies last month began their counter-movement, which our editors generally look upon, to use the words of the New York *Evening Sun*, as an effort "to reconquer Servia, bring Bulgaria to terms, place Allied troops across the Vienna-Constantinople railroad, or menace Hungary along the Danube." The new Balkan campaign now developing will be a battle of the nations, a London correspondent points out, since "Austrian detachments have joined the Bulgars, Germans, and Turks in resisting the combined attacks of the French, English, Russians, Italians, Servians, and Montenegrins. In no engagement of modern history have the armies of so many nations been in clash along one battle-front." Besides the military possibilities of the new campaign the political and diplomatic consequences are not forgotten by our editors, who see the neutrality of Roumania and Greece trembling in the balance.

While the Allied drive was officially launched on August 20, according to a French War-Office statement, fighting along the 150-mile Saloniki front had been reported since August 1. Moreover, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, it was the Bulgarians who were first reported as attacking. This the New York paper accounts for by calling the Bulgarian attacks simply the collision which was bound to come when the Allied drive was once under way. Other editors assume that the Bulgarians had decided to strike first. At any rate, the new campaign in the Balkans is now under way, and Mr. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, is not alone among our war critics in thinking it may easily prove far more important "than anything that will happen in Picardy or even in Galicia in the present year." Mr. Simonds explains:

"When Germany, with her Austrian ally, went south, crushing Servia and Montenegro, and, by enlisting Bulgaria, opening the road to Constantinople and beyond, she actually accomplished more from the political point of view than by all her other much less successful, if more dazzling, triumphs. . . . The destruction of Servia bound Berlin to Byzantium and the Bagdad railroad prolonged the line far down toward Mesopotamia. The train which to-day starts at Antwerp and halts only at the Stamboul quay is for the Germans a sign and symbol of that 'place in the sun' they have long sought. It is the solid achievement of the war."

Germany, says Mr. Simonds, might consent to evacuate the European territory she has conquered and to accept the loss of her African and Asiatic colonies, since all these losses would be but comparative, "if she could retain her supremacy in the Balkans and her mastery of the Turks' dominions." But—

"If an Allied offensive, starting at Saloniki . . . could cut through the forces of the Central Powers in the valley of the Vardar, reach the Danube by Uskup and Nish, then the German dream would be extinguished, there would be no longer any hope of profit after peace which might compensate for the past sacrifices or the future suffering that war entailed. Such a defeat would be far more effective than any retreat in northern France or Belgium, any withdrawal in Poland and Volhynia, in bringing Germany to peace."

Describing the military situation in the Balkans as it existed at the beginning of the present drive, this writer recalls that ten months ago "an Anglo-French Army which had come too late to save Servia fell back sullenly from Macedonia into Greece and took its stand before Saloniki." The Servian Army fled to the Adriatic coast and came to temporary rest on the island of Corfu. "Austrian troops entered Albania and approached Avlona, but an Italian Army here stood safely under conditions recalling the army at Saloniki." But, from that hour there was a "slow but steady rise in the strength of the Allied forces at Saloniki." Sarrail went with a strong French army, "many of the British troops withdrawn from Gallipoli passed to the mainland," "a restored and equipped Servian army was brought over from Corfu," and the total Allied force has been estimated at from 500,000 to 650,000 men. Mr. Simonds does not include the later-arrived Russian and Italian contingents, which are said to number at least 100,000 men. Then there is the Italian force of nearly 100,000 at Avlona. The Allied troops at Saloniki, it is noted, "are based upon two railroads, or rather three, the Saloniki-Monastir railroad, passing through Vodena, which crosses the firing-line just south of Monastir; the main Belgrade-Saloniki line, which goes up the Vardar valley, and the Saloniki-Adrianople line, which parallels the Belgrade line for some miles and then turns east, south of the Greek frontier, and follows the Ægean shore to Bulgarian territory." Considering the topography of the country, as shown in the map on the following page, Mr. Simonds thinks the Allies' blow is to be

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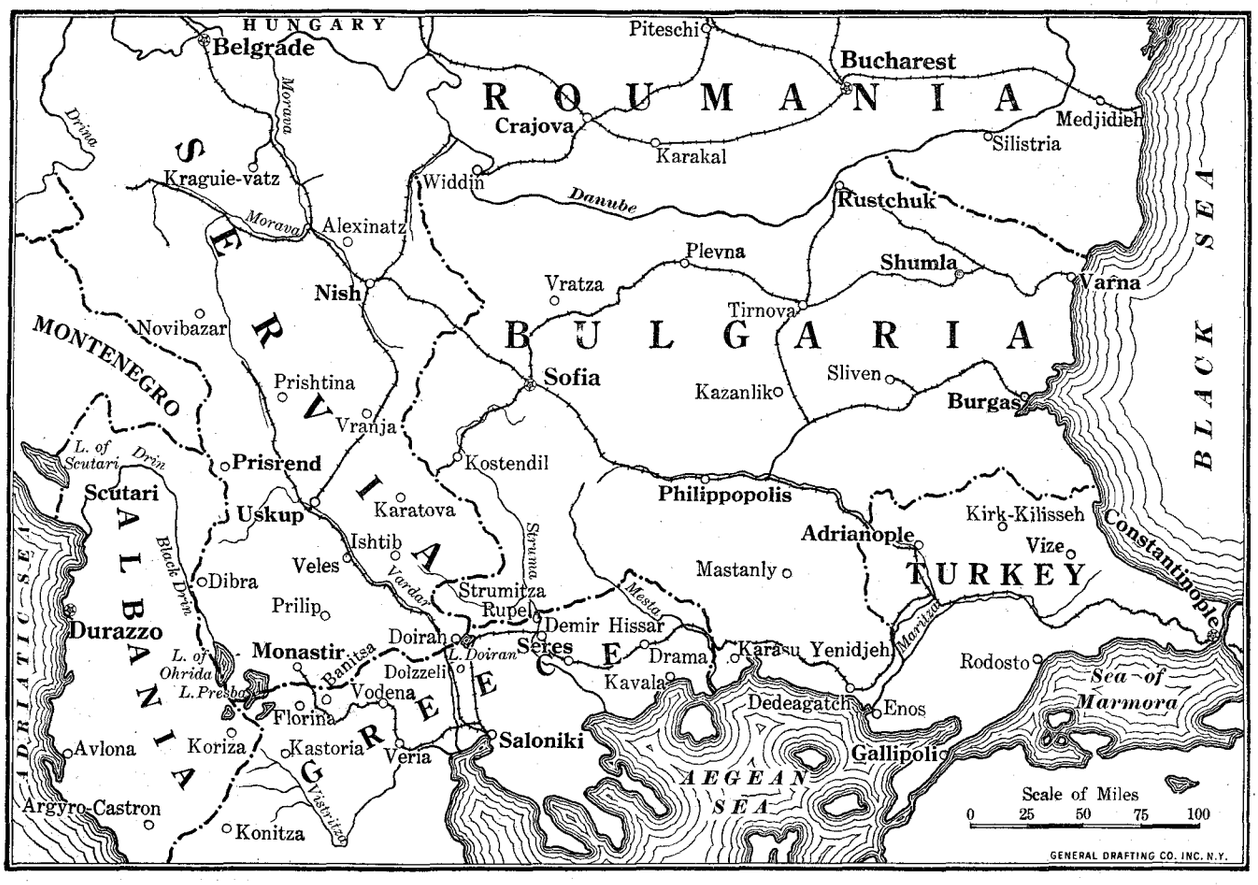

WHERE THE ALLIES WOULD DRIVE NORTH.

The Allied line when the drive began stretched roughly from near Florina, south of Monastir, across the Vardar south of Doiran and the Adrianople Railroad to the vicinity of Drama. The Allies made their first moves toward Doiran, which is in the line of the direct route to Uskup, Nish, Belgrade, and Hungary. The Bulgarians, facing them, attacked on both wings, taking Florina and Kastoria from the Servians, and moving on Kavala at the other end of the Allied line. There was some fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians in the Kavala region. This map shows the rivers and railroad-lines along which the attacking and defending forces must move and bring up supplies.

threefold: a main thrust up the Vardar Valley to Uskup, and thence to Nish to cut the Berlin-Constantinople railroad; a joint operation with the Servians to take Monastir, and then clean up Albania; and a minor move to the eastward across the Struma and along the Saloniki-Adrianople railroad. If the plan succeeds—

"there will be the biggest change in Bethmann-Hollweg's war-map that can be conceived of, and there will be the complete extinction of the chief hope that German statesmen and publicists cling to, of a greater Germany after the war and a future for German economic and colonial expansion beyond the frontiers of the German Empire of 1914.

"If the thrust fails, then the situation will be left as it is, and the outlook for the future will depend on the progress or lack of progress that has been made in the Eastern and Western and Italian fields."

Finally, the *Tribune* war-expert would have us remember the difficulties of the campaign which the Allies have undertaken:

"The Vardar Valley is in many places little more than a cañon, the Germans have had many months to construct defensive positions for their allies, and the country is so restricted that the advantage of numbers, which the opponents of Bulgaria plainly possess, will be considerably, if not decisively, offset. Again, the real test will come in the matter of artillery."

Short of a reconquest of Servia and the isolation of Turkey, there are possible lesser operations which the Allies might deem it worth while to undertake from their Balkan base, the New York *Evening Sun* observes:

"To draw a greater part of the Bulgarian Army to the Macedonian border in preparation for possible Roumanian cooperation at the opposite side would require not a quarter of the effort necessary to the greater plan. To work on Bulgarian anxiety in connection with a possible negotiation for a Bulgarian separate peace would take less effort still."

But if the Allies, as seems more likely to this writer, hope to carry their assaults through to Teuton soil, they have these chances of doing it:

"First, they may by a display of force drive Bulgaria into a separate peace, and thereby gain permission to march unhindered against the Austrians through Servia. This failing, they may induce Roumania to fall on the Bulgars from behind while the Saloniki force keeps them engaged. Such a repetition of the tactics used against Servia by the Bulgars themselves in 1915 might make the Entente the master of Bulgaria within two months. Finally, easier methods failing, the Saloniki army might fight its way unaided to Belgrade, overwhelm the Bulgars and menace southern Hungary. This last undertaking, however, might require nearly a million men."

With the Saloniki drive, the war now has five great fronts, the Springfield *Republican* observes, "the others having their critical points on the Somme, in Galicia, near Trieste, and in Armenia. Germany is beset from east and west, Austria from east and south, Turkey is taken in the rear." Continues *The Republican:*

"This is the famous iron ring; to complete the instrument of torture, there was needed the steel wedge, which they are now driving in at Saloniki. Just as Brussiloff's campaign is an effort to eliminate, so far as possible, the Austrian Army as a military factor, so the Saloniki campaign which the Allies begin with pomp and brass-band music, is an effort to eliminate the Balkan question and to cut Turkey off from its allies.

"Display rather than military need accounts for the ostentatious parade of Italian and Russian troops at the psychological moment. Five nations, four of them great Powers, are fighting side by side against Bulgaria, and the fact is meant to symbolize the power of the Entente and its united purpose in a way calculated to impress the Near East. The Near East includes Bulgaria; if that lose heart it could probably make better terms now than later. It includes Turkey, which depends on

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the Berlin railway for means of keeping up the war. But most of all, it includes Roumania. . . . . .

"If Roumania comes in, the task of the Allies will be light—Bulgaria may even throw up the sponge, for it lies beyond the reach of a punitive campaign by Germany. Otherwise the campaign in the Balkans presents formidable difficulties, and the army on the spot, set down at 700,000, but probably less than that, may not be adequate. The situation is quite different from that of 1913, when Bulgaria was beset on four sides by Greeks, Servians, Roumanians, and Turks, and sullenly made terms. In a defensive campaign on a single front, with German generals and German ammunition, Bulgaria might conceivably bring about another deadlock that would hurt rather than help Entente prestige."

The fact that the Bulgars have so promptly accepted the Allies' challenge, "and are hitting out in true accordance with the German principle of an offensive-defensive," indicates to the New York *Evening Post* "no such disparity of strength as the estimates of the Allied Army around Saloniki might lead us to suppose." And, "that in the face of the Allied move, the enemy should divert Turkish troops to the Karpathians is one sign that the Central Powers feel themselves able to cope with the drive from Saloniki, for some time at least." Yet, *The Evening Post* goes on to say, tho "the contest may be an even one for some time to come" its results "will be felt elsewhere than in the Balkans"—

"It is hard to see where Austria is to get men for the defense of her Servian conquests, but if she scrapes up the men, the effect will soon be felt in Galicia and around Trieste. The Turks will defend the approach to Constantinople, but at what heavy cost in Asia is not difficult to say. Saloniki is thus a campaign in itself and a part of the grandiose Allied campaign in two continents. Victory for the Allies in the Balkans is their greatest hope, but a stubborn contest employing large enemy armies will fit into their wide-flung plans."

Politically, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the effect of Italians, Russians, and Servians fighting together in the Balkans "is tremendous." "The long delay in beginning the drive was political," says the New York *Times:*

"The combining of all the principal Allies in it was political; the Bulgarian attempt to hurry it up was political. There is no military reason why troops from each of five nations should join in the drive, but the chief political reason is evident, and we may suspect others. Whatever the agreement between the Allies for the division of Balkan territory, no one and no two of them must reoccupy Servia or crush Bulgaria. The other political reasons—the ones we can as yet only guess at—lie behind the negotiations at Bucharest—and perhaps at Sofia."

From the military standpoint, comments the *Times's* military expert,

"This polyglot family is apt to find it somewhat difficult to work together, due to the difference in language and the fact that there can not be any common tongue. . . . . .

"At the same time, this move of the Allies has injected severe political complications into the situation which will produce a great effect on the military situation. It is impossible that Germany and Italy should continue to preserve their present status of being officially at peace. On this front Italy will be fighting Germany, and a declaration of war must follow. Germany will then be able to assist Austria on the Göritz front, provided she has the assistance to give.

"This is not at all to Germany's liking. She does not want war with Italy, principally because of the large investments of German capital in that country. . . . . .

"Bulgaria's way also will be beset with troubles, and it would not be surprizing to find the greatest of these troubles internal. Fighting against the Russians will be apt to provoke not a little hostility in Sofia, which may break out into open rebellion.

"Roumania, in addition, will see the Italians, speaking the same Latin tongue, fighting close to her borders. There is no conflict of interests between the two. They are, in fact, bound together by the community of language. Altogether, this international potpourri will add to a war already complicated every military and international confusion that one can imagine. For this reason it is likely to prove the most interesting, if not the most decisive, incident in the entire war."

ARBITRATION AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

DURING the long-drawn out negotiations at Washington between the President, the railway managers and presidents, and the representatives of the strike-threatening Brotherhoods, discussion in the press and on the street has centered about two points: arbitration and the eight-hour day. The employees have been willing to arbitrate other issues only if the eight-hour day is granted. The railroad managers have been insisting on the submission of the eight-hour day to arbitration along with the other issues. President Wilson has declared in favor of the principle of arbitration, but he has also become convinced that the eight-hour day must be established in some form as a basis of settlement. The President has been denounced as a foe to arbitration in labor-disputes by financial, railway, Republican, and conservative independent papers, while some Democratic and independent journals have come promptly to his defense, upholding the logic

UNCLE SAM—"If those roads stop running I'll stop eating."
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

of his position and praising him for making the best of an extremely difficult situation.

Assuming that the Presidential plan eventually goes through, the Boston *News Bureau* advised the railroad heads last week that they had "a salvage job" on hand, and remarked that the question is simply: "How much can they take for the future, in prospect or by assurance given, as to said issues—the principle of arbitration and the matter of rate-relief?" Rate-relief, of course, means higher freight charges, and that in turn means that the shipping public must pay. Or, as the New York *Globe* puts "the situation in a nutshell," "the President says: 'Pay the men more, and I'll find the money for you out of the public's pocket if you really need it.'"

In order that the public may correctly apportion the responsibility for the threatened attack on its pocketbook, it may be well to note the more important steps in the controversy, and to call attention to the successive statements which have been given to the public.

President Wilson's entrance into the railroad situation, it will be remembered, began with conferences with the railway committee and the chiefs of the Four Brotherhoods. On Thursday, August 17, after the railway managers had declared themselves unable to accept his plan for a settlement, he sent for the presidents of the principal railways of the country. He had previously sent for the full committee of six hundred general

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chairmen representing the railway Brotherhoods, who had full authority. The Brotherhoods' committee voted to accept the President's plan. The railroad presidents declared themselves unable to do so. President Wilson then gave to the public a statement of his position, which read in part as follows:

"I have recommended the concession of the eight-hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all the existing practises and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right The eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages even where the actual work to be done can not be completed within eight hours.

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made, in justice to the railroads and their stockholders, in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled (if such adjustments are necessary) there is a wide divergence of opinion.

"The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect of their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments.

"Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable, either on behalf of the men or on behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carrying of freight (for passenger-service is not affected).

"I therefore proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men and the contingent proposals of the railroad authorities be postponed until facts shall have taken the place of calculations and forecast with regard to the effects of a change to the eight-hour day."

On the same day President Hale Holden, of the Burlington, acting as spokesman for the railroad executives, gave out a long statement showing why the roads could not accept the President's program. He said that the common acceptance of the principle of arbitration has put the right to claim arbitration as a method of settling labor controversies "beyond question." The eight-hour day, he said, is, "when considered in connection with railroad train service, a question upon which minds may differ and therefore a subject for arbitration." He repeated the willingness of the railroads to submit the question either to the Interstate Commerce Commission or a special tribunal. He added:

"To say that such a demand as that now presented for a revolutionary change in the arrangements that have grown up in the development of the railroad business and involving so many complicated facts and relations, and such vast additions to the cost of the country's transportation, is not arbitrable, is to destroy the principle of arbitration, and, if successful, would in our judgment tend immediately to discard all of the legislation, States and National, which has been enacted in recent years, and set the country back to the old days of strikes, lockouts, public disorder, and business anarchy for the settlement of questions inherent in the relation of employer and employee."

Among the many telegrams, which, after the publication of these statements were sent to the President and to the railway-heads asking for the maintenance of the principle of arbitration, was one from President Pope, of the National Association of Manufacturers. In reply to this President Wilson said:

"I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one, but that, unfortunately, there is no means now in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed.

"This situation must never be allowed to arise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence, but no means can be found offhand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency."

A few days later, after more conferences, Chairman Elisha Lee, of the Railways Conference Committee, issued a statement explaining just how the eight-hour basis of pay would work out as railway officials see it, and declaring:

"That the railroads should grant, under threat of a national strike, a $50,000,000 wage preferment to a small minority of their employees, without a hearing before a public tribunal, is inconceivable in a democracy like ours."

The Railway Age Gazette (New York), which has consistently indorsed the position taken by the railway officials, finds the business interests of the country "backing the railways in their insistence on arbitration with an outspokenness, an energy, and a unanimity which has been surprizing." Moreover, according to this New York journal, "a very large part of the press is savagely denouncing Mr. Wilson, and declaring that by his abandonment of the principle of arbitration he has dealt a heavy blow to the cause of industrial peace, which will tend to cause strikes, lockouts, and anarchy in every branch of business." *The Railway Age Gazette*, for its own part, "believes that not only the future of the railways, but to a great extent the industrial future of the United States, has been put at stake by the form this controversy has been given by President Wilson." Among the papers disappointed over the President's stand, if not moved to denunciation, are the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), Springfield *Union* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Sun* (Ind.Rep.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), and Chicago *Daily News*. Should the outcome of the present situation become a campaign topic, the Boston *News Bureau* thinks "it is likely to be added to existent accusations of inconsistency against the Administration." And to the Boston *Journal* (Ind.) Mr. Wilson's "overready willingness to sacrifice thoroughness and impartiality and his overwilling readiness to espouse the popular-sounding eight-hour principle savor strongly of the single-track mind with well-greased opinions switching back readily to the main-line road of votes—and then more votes."

On the other hand, there are those who believe with the Boston *Post* (Dem.) that the President is right when he says that the accepting of his plan of settlement strengthens instead of weakens or discredits the principle of arbitration. As a matter of fact, *The Post* adds, "if both sides agree to accept the good offices of the representative of the whole American people, that is a very excellent form of arbitration in itself." The New York *World* (Dem.) has argued emphatically and repeatedly to the same effect. It sees involved "not the letter of arbitration, but the spirit of arbitration," and asserts that public opinion is with President Wilson and that the railroad presidents can not reject his program of adjustment "without assuming the moral responsibility for the consequences."

Mr. Wilson, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "has already succeeded in one-half of his undertaking." He has induced the Brotherhood leaders to abandon or submit to arbitration their demand for time and a half for overtime. And—

"People who think that it was not much of a concession for the men to make are ignorant of the facts. The men wish to discourage excessive overtime work, and the only way to discourage it, as they believe, is to make the railroads pay more for overtime labor. . . . . .

"Mr. Wilson is being accused of taking the side of the unions against the companies. Mr. Wilson is taking the side of neither the Brotherhoods nor the companies; he is fighting for the third party to the dispute, to wit, the public. . . . The railroads at this moment proclaim themselves to be the champions of the principle of arbitration and would identify the public interest with their own interest in its defense. The public would be glad to have this dispute arbitrated, but their interest reaches far beyond arbitration, which neither side to the dispute is forced by law to accept. The public interest is so sweeping that, if voluntary arbitration in proposals fail, as they have, the principals may justly be called upon to avert war by compromise."

As for the eight-hour day itself, *The Republican* is not the only daily which believes it is bound to come. As it says: "The eight-hour day is more and more difficult to fight against, and the railroads probably must sometime recognize it as the base of the trainmen's working-day."

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HELPING THE FILIPINOS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

"OF GREATER IMPORTANCE to the Philippine people than anything that has happened in 350 years" is the passage of the Philippine Government Bill, according to the Filipino delegate to Congress, and we are reminded by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) that it is a fact of importance also to Americans that the Filipinos seem to be satisfied, for the "contentment of a people with their government is one of the final and conclusive tests of the character of that government." Then, briefly summarizing the bill, this journal notes that in place of the present Philippine Commission, which is abolished, the Filipinos are to elect a Senate. The House is already elected by the people, and, with the election of the Senate, the electorate is to be increased by about 600,000. As about 200,000 Filipinos vote now the new law will grant voting rights to about 800,000. The office of Governor-General is retained and there is to be a vice-governor, an American, whose duties are to be fixt by the Governor-General. The functions of the legislature are limited so as to provide that the coinage, currency, and immigration laws shall not be made without the approval of the President of the United States. Finally, all Americans residing in the Islands who desire to vote must become citizens of the Islands. *The Republican* points out also that the preamble of the bill fixes no specific date for the granting of independence, but simply states "that it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a suitable government can be established therein." Therefore, enlarged powers of self-government are granted "in order that by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may the better be prepared fully to assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

In the view of this journal this declaration and the bill itself form the fulfilment of the repeated pledges of the Democratic party to make the Philippines an autonomous nation, and it adds that if the Republican party on its return to power should treat the declaration as a scrap of paper they would incur full responsibility. For the time at least, "the nation's purpose is to be written in the law of the land." But the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) thinks that the pledge of Congress to give the Philippines independence is a "fair sample of Democratic ineptitude," and it adds:

"Where Governor Hughes stands on this matter is on the policy of giving the Filipinos the best possible government now and leaving the future to those who will deal with it.

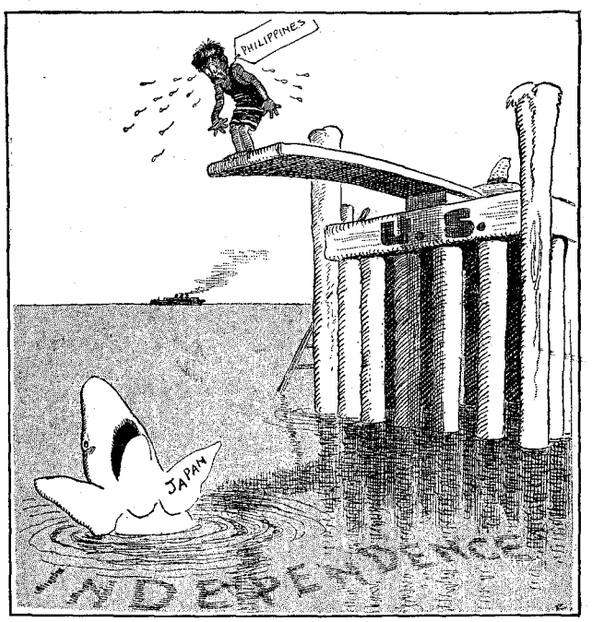
"Whenever the Filipinos have a common language of some kind, and a ratio of adult illiteracy not larger than that of the average American State, their deliberately considered wishes as to their political status will be entitled to careful consideration, and whatever their desires may be at that time they will very likely be complied with. There is not now, and is never likely to be, any desire on the part of the American people to maintain as a distant dependency a country inhabited by a well-informed population which desires independence."

In the opinion of the Washington *Star* (Ind.), the bill lacking the Clark amendment, which promised independence within four years, is not of great consequence, yet it thinks that that amendment or something in like spirit may be brought forward again in the near future, because—

"The President and a majority of his party are still in favor of scuttle. Their present action is only for expediency's sake.

"Mr. Hughes declares against scuttle. He thinks an obligation rests upon this Government, and that it should continue to be met. If elected President, therefore, he will use his influence in favor of continued American control, and of developing the islands according to American methods. He makes this declaration on the Pacific Coast, where the subject is of lively interest and well understood."

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that the bill merely allows the Filipino to "play at self-government," and calls it "a flimflam measure," but the New York *World* (Dem.) maintains that Congress now gives to the Philippines the status of territories like Alaska and Hawaii. This journal says further that it would be "hazardous" for the United States to be committed at this time to a promise of independence to the Philippines within a period of from two to four years, for it



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THE BOY WHO DOESN'T CARE MUCH FOR SWIMMING, ANYWAY!
—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

would be to assume that the Filipinos by then would necessarily be prepared to "cut loose from this country and by themselves to set up a separate nation of their own." As *The World* sees it, the Clark amendment embodied a "thoroughly indefensible" proposal, while "stript of it the Philippine Bill meets all the requirements of justice and fair dealing toward the Filipino." Under the new act, the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) observes, the Filipinos will enjoy all the "advantages of independent government without incurring the responsibility of maintaining an army and navy to preserve them." The United States will look after their currency, exclusion of objectionable aliens, and the general welfare of the Islands, while "if famine or epidemic threaten the people Uncle Sam would come to their aid with a well-filled pocketbook." This daily believes the delegate from the Islands was right when he described the passage of the bill as a matter of greater importance than anything that had happened to his people in 350 years, and it wonders why any Filipino "except a political boss" should want the independence the Democratic party has "disingenuously promised the people." Mr. Manuel Quezon, Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, in a statement issued to the press, expresses himself as follows:

"He flies in the face of history who ignores the fact that no people ever stop or even hesitate in the middle of the road once they begin to struggle for their liberty. Every advance made is an encouragement to take further and faster steps. . . . . .

"Beginning from to-day we shall use this legislation to remind the American people that they have promised us independence, and when the government provided for in the act is established we shall run that government in a way that will show the world that we are in fact a nation, capable of fulfilling our obligations to ourselves and other peoples, and fully competent to live an independent life. We are bent upon convincing the American people within the next year or two that a stable government can be established in the Islands. Then, having fulfilled the condition imposed, independence will be forthcoming."

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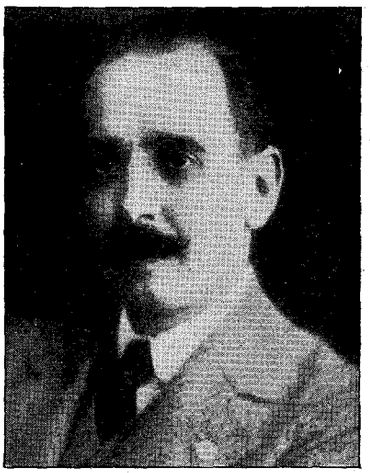

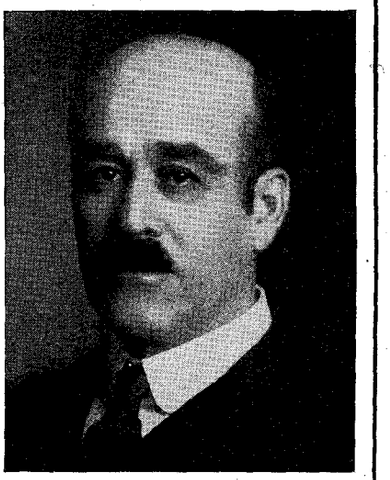

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LUIS CABRERA. ALBERTO PANI. IGNACIO BONILLAS.

MEXICAN MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

TALKING THINGS OVER WITH MEXICO

"ALL OUR FUSSY LITTLE SQUABBLES with that fussy old squabbler, Venustiano Carranza," culminate in the climax of a joint commission to adjust the Mexican situation, observes the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), which says further that having threatened him with the mailed fist for a time, we are going "to sit down at a table with him, as it were, and find out how far he will let us go toward fixing up things below the border." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is among those journals that hope good may come out of the deliberations of the commission, yet considers that the "general feeling is not one of hopefulness—but rather the reverse," while the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) and other opposition dailies claim that the appointment of the commission is a bit of political strategy. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says that most people understand that the commission is "meant to serve a secondary and unavowed purpose in removing the Mexican question as a live issue during the period over which its deliberation shall extend," and this journal adds:

"Its attention is, in the first place, to be directed to questions connected with the continued presence of United States troops in Mexican territory, and in view of the fact that General Funston wants them recalled it may with some confidence be expected that a decision to recommend their withdrawal will, without much delay, be reached. If General Funston thinks that there is no reason why the troops should remain any longer where they are, that lets the Administration out.

"Following action on this matter, Carranza has authorized his agents to engage in an academic discussion of various other subjects relating to the Mexican situation. Two months ago, Secretary Lansing sent a long communication to the 'First Chief,' reciting the many outrages of all kinds which American citizens and other foreigners residing in Mexico had suffered during the past three years. Perhaps when the commission shall have finished its labors it will present a report indicating what satisfaction for these wrongs is to be made and offering some assurance against the repetition of these injuries and affronts. What is more likely, however, is that its recommendations, apart from the one issue of the withdrawal of the troops, will be carefully academic and perfunctory."

On the other hand, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) believes that the commission "opens the way to an effective settlement, provided the Mexican Government is capable later of carrying out its agreements," and we are told that "at present the Carranza Administration appears to be more solidly established than before, and there is no immediate reason to look for its failure." Then the Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the joint commission has before it "the possibility of accomplishing unmeasured good," and tho the task confronting the commissioners is so complex and difficult that it might well daunt the most experienced and enthusiastic negotiator, still "the very difficulty of the problem would make a successful solution all the more a triumph." The scope of the questions to be considered by the commission, this journal goes on to say, has been broadened so that it is quite possible that the outcome will be a plan which, if adopted by the two Governments, "will not merely adjust the border-situation, but will pave the way for permanent peace in Mexico, based upon a stable Government approved by the people."

As to the personnel of the American board, which is made up of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Judge George Gray, of Delaware; and Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, the New York *World* (Dem.) says that it would be hard to suggest an improvement. Secretary Lane's "broad-gage Americanism has imprest his countrymen in a manner most unusual, even in a cabinet officer," and Judge Gray, since the Paris Peace Commission, has sat in a series of famous international tribunals; while Dr. Mott's grasp of foreign affairs has been gained in field experience and his knowledge of the actual life of the Mexican peon, who is in this consultation the first party in interest, should be helpful. The Mexican members are: Mr. Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Carranza; Mr. Alberto Pani, president of the Mexican National Railways; and Mr. Ignacio Bonillas, sub-Secretary in the Mexican Department of Communications. The preliminary conference of the commission, we learn from the press, is scheduled for Monday, September 4, in New York City, and among those journals who look for "a better understanding and better relations between the two republics as the results of the efforts of the joint commission, is the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), which thinks the appointment of this body is a correction of the lack of understanding and of tact that has characterized our methods in dealing with Mexico, and this journal claims that—

"There has been a too ready assumption of the capacity of the Mexican people for self-government and too little regard for the sensitive pride of their leading men of whatever faction. A thing that most of all needed to be taken into account was the inability of the mass of the Mexican people to judge fairly of the efforts that might be intended to be in their behalf. Their traditions and the teaching of their political and military leaders for generations have made them regard Americans as the enemies of their country and suspect designs for acquiring more of their territory and subjecting them to a Government which they have been taught to fear. There has been little recognition of this in the efforts made in the last three years to bring order out of chaos in Mexico."

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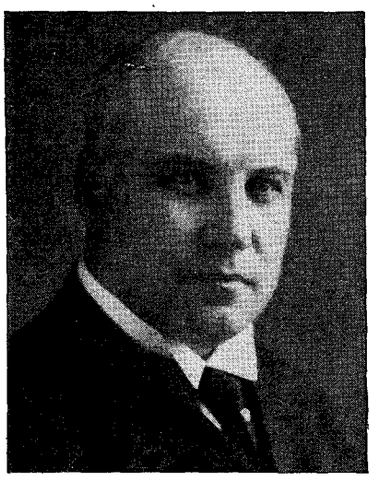

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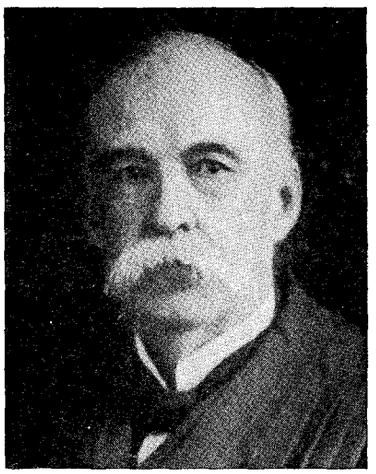
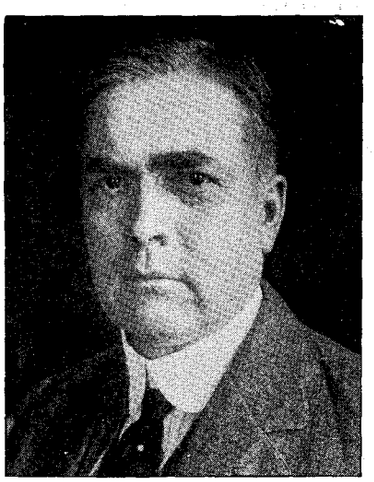
FRANKLIN K. LANE.



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.



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DR. JOHN R. MOTT.

AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE DEMOCRATS' CHILD-LABOR LAW

SO IMPREST was the Democratic Mayor of Boston by the passage of the Federal Child-Labor Law by a Democratic Congress under the leadership of a Democratic President that he forthwith announced his intention to discuss this reform measure "upon every platform in Massachusetts during the coming fall." In the same State the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarked that Republican candidates' slurs upon Democratic progressiveness "would stand more chance of being believed" if the Democratic party had not put this piece of progressive legislation on the statute-books. And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), a consistent critic of the Administration, says: "If President Wilson was seeking political credit when he insisted on the passage of this measure, he is entitled to it now. . . . While he was merely taking up near its end the campaign carried on by reformers for years, he gave aid when it was much needed, and he took his stand regardless of offending wealthy Southerners whose political support he may need."

In the final Senate vote on the Child-Labor Bill there were 12 noes to 52 ayes. The opposition votes came from ten Democrats from Southern States, and the two Republicans from Pennsylvania. That the South has furnished the chief hindrance to the passage of a Federal child-labor act has been frequently noted in the press and has been discust at length in these columns. Tho the main opposition to the final passage of the bill came from Southern Senators, the Boston *Transcript* reminds us that the South was not solid against it, as Messrs. Underwood, of Alabama; Robinson, of Arkansas; Vardaman, of Mississippi, both Texas Senators, and both Virginia Senators were among those favoring the measure. Senator Robinson spoke eloquently in favor of the bill and showed that there is a wide-spread sentiment against child labor in the South, and an official of the National Child-Labor Committee has recently pointed out that a large proportion of the Southern press favored the bill. While the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.) observes that the adverse votes came from States where "the social conscience is relatively benighted," it would have us be wary of imputing a sectional character to the opposition, since "the cotton-mills whose alleged 'necessity' it largely defended are not wholly owned in the States of location, and the sorry profits of exploited childhood are shared by citizens of States which do not permit such exploitation of their own children." It should likewise be noted that most of the Southern opposition to the Keating-Owen Bill was based either on belief in its unconstitutionality or on fear of its encroachment on State rights. No one could have denounced employers of child labor more heartily than did Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, for instance. "The quibbling and selfishness of cotton-mill owners," he said, made him almost willing to vote for the Keating Bill; "the reasons they advanced against the measure led one to think they oppose it, not because it sets a bad and dangerous precedent, but because it reduces their dividends." The venerable Senator was "shocked to see men in South Carolina—rich, intelligent, well-educated men—who were willing to swell their dividends at the expense of little children," but he could not vote for a bill which he considered a real encroachment on State rights.

Even in the North there have been heard suggestions that this bill does the right thing in the wrong way. The restriction of child labor, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* opinion, "is the kind of reform which every State ought to look after on its own account." And we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"No doubt child labor ought to be reasonably restricted and regulated where it is injurious to health or morals or proper opportunities for education. There may be employment of children in various occupations under wholesome conditions that is much better for them than idleness. At all events, this is distinctly a matter which should be kept as near home as possible in its regulation, and one over which the central power of the nation has no controlling jurisdiction and ought to have none. Humanity can be taught and preserved much more effectively through local and State authority than through that of the nation."

The Child-Labor Bill was made somewhat more drastic before its final passage by the Senate. As the New York *Globe* explains:

"Under the bill it is to become illegal, one year after its approval, for the products of any mine or quarry that employs children under sixteen years of age to enter interstate commerce, or for the products of any mill, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment that employs children under fourteen years of age to enter interstate commerce. Products of industrial establishments that employ children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years more than eight hours a day six days a week, or earlier than six o'clock in the morning or later than seven o'clock in the evening, are also excluded.

"The bill further provides that products sold within a State within thirty days of their manufacture shall also be debarred."

This law, "the result of many years of earnest effort on the part of social reformers," *The Globe* continues, "has two great hurdles to pass":

"It represents the most extreme extension of the power con-

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ferred on Congress by the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution, and its constitutionality is a matter of grave doubt. Furthermore, it is not certain, even tho upheld by the courts, that it will achieve the end sought. A factory that keeps its goods thirty days or more may then sell the same to a citizen within its own State, and the buyer may ship beyond State borders. It thus remains to be seen whether the new law will correct the evil."

These fears are shared by other friends of the child-labor law. Yet the St. Louis *Republic* thinks "it will stand the acid test of the courts"; the Philadelphia *Record* points out that it is "a regulation of commerce, nothing else, and with regard to such regulation the powers of Congress are exclusive and practically unlimited"; and a reader of the New York *Times* notes that when President Wilson "named Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke for the Supreme Court, he named men of the type likely to sustain the constitutionality of the child-labor bill." "Upward of fifty years ago," says *The Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), "the rights of States to disgrace the entire country by a system of involuntary servitude forced upon a helpless race was denied," and it "can hardly believe that the courts will hold a law unconstitutional that merely makes it possible for such States as elect to pass decent child-protective laws to retain their relative position in the industries."

But these points, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "can be left for the courts to decide," and,

"Even should they throw the bill out as transcending the powers of the Federal Government, and the child-labor bill should then prove a *brutum fulmen*, the campaign will not have been in vain. It has given Congress, the people, and the country a chance to express their views in this matter, and that can not fail to have its influence.

"It is a year before the law goes into effect. We may reasonably look for a very great improvement during that interval in the situation as far as children in factories and mines are concerned. We can count confidently on the delinquent States which have heretofore refused to put on their statute-books any adequate law on this subject or take any action to improve the situation. At the worst, therefore, there will be some improvement at once as the result of this new law; and we look, in time, for the fight to be finally won, as every campaign of this kind, in the interest of humanity and childhood, is always won."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE path of glory leads but to another trench.—*Washington Post.*

YOU have to hand it to the Pullman folks for having quietly set up an effective system of berth control.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

WHAT Colonel Roosevelt will not say on the stump: Mr. Hughes would make the best President this country ever had.—*Columbia State.*

"PRICE of Whisky Falling," says a head-line. Whisky is always most expensive when it is going down.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT was one of the ironies of fate that Professor Metchnikoff's old-age prescriptions were first tried by the same generation that experimented with the great war.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE rather pathetic thing about it is that the candidate never seems to realize that he could say substantially the same things about his own party that he does about the other and have them just as truthful.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

YOU can tell a former Bull Moose by the violent manner in which he supports either Hughes or Wilson.—*Syracuse Herald.*

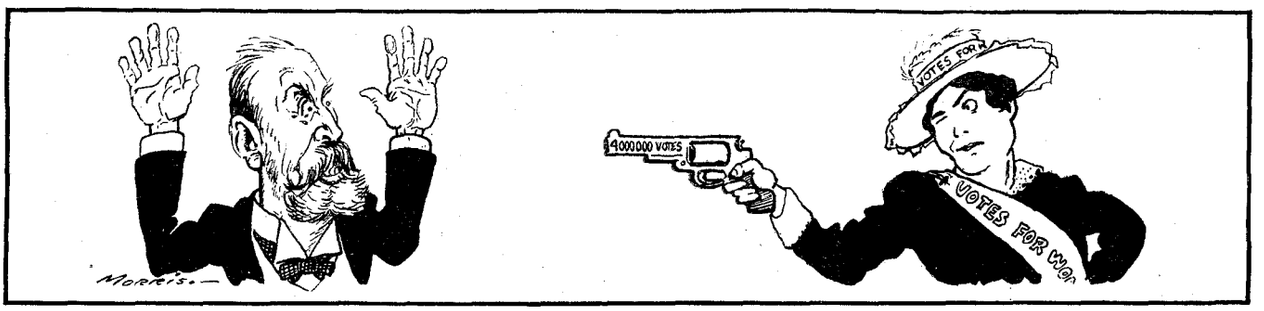
CANDIDATE Hughes's hardest work appears to be to convince the workingmen that their dinner-pails are full of moonshine.—*Dallas News.*

PARAGRAPHERS feel so stupid sometimes that they think very seriously of applying for positions as British censors.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

PREMIER ASQUITH is willing to give the suffrage to English women. He realizes that his country has had all the war it can stand.—*New York Sun.*

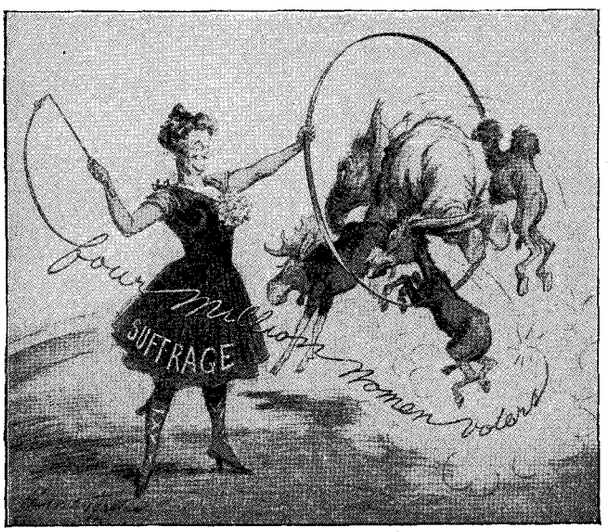
THE threatened increase in the price of bread should be easily accomplished, considering the experience the bakers have had in making bread rise.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE beautiful spirit of forgiveness is being exemplified by Mr. Hughes toward those stubborn Oregonians who, despite his protest from the bench, instructed for him at their primaries.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*



From "Puck" by permission.

—Morris in *Puck.*



A NEW RINGMASTER.

—Johnson in *The Saturday Evening Post.*

"SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS."

—Allender in *The Suffragist.*

"FOR THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES IS MORE DEADLY THAN THE MALE."

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

ROUMANIA IS WORRYING GERMANY

AFTER WATCHING THE CAT with great care for the last two years, Roumania seems to have made up her mind that this interesting feline is going to jump toward the Entente. Consequently we find a certain anxiety shown in the German press as to the future attitude of the Latin Kingdom, for, as the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* remarks, "Roumania has not remained neutral from any love of the Central Powers." Dr. Leo Lederer, the Bucharest correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a paper which is devoting much space to the subject at present, says that Roumania's hope of securing Transylvania by allying herself with the Entente has been frustrated only by a lack of munitions, and that Russia is now actively engaged in remedying this defect. Train-loads of munitions have actually arrived at Jassy, and these, says Dr. Lederer, are but the prelude of more to follow. In his dispatch to the *Tageblatt*, he continues:

"Mr. Bratiano demanded that the Entente should show him that it was actually in a position to deliver munitions to Roumania, and that there was a way open for these deliveries; now the Entente believes it has given ample proof. It is, therefore, more than probable that further conversations will follow this first agreement."

A BRITISH VIEW OF ROUMANIA.

ROUMANIA—"M—yes! Very bloodthirsty and unpleasant, and all that—but I prefer my two-headed friend here!"
—*Passing Show* (London).

In the Bucharest *Adeverul* we find General Gardescu writing as if the intervention of Roumania were already a settled thing. He says:

"From the Karpathians to the Galician frontier it is more than one hundred and fifty miles. Yet it took the Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans seven months to drive the Russians out of Galicia. Consequently, under the most favorable conditions, we must reckon on at least a year's heavy fighting in order to drive the Hungarians out of Siebenbürgen. We have complete confidence in our arms and in the power of our allies, but it is the sacred duty of the leaders of the land, the statesmen, and most especially the military authorities, to ascertain by the most conscientious researches what quantities of munitions Russia and we have at our service and to do everything to prevent our being overtaken by surprize, which would be the greatest evil and crime. . . . . .

"Before we make an attack on the Karpathians, a move must be made from Saloniki, and the 150,000 or 200,000 Russian troops, who are to come through the Dobrudja, must have entered into action."

Meanwhile, the German papers are not at all pleased with the prospect. The *Kölnische Zeitung* describes the Latin Kingdom as an opportunist state whose policy is to come in as late as possible on the winning side, but the present moment, thinks the Rhenish organ, is still too early, despite the blandishments of Allied diplomats. None the less it thinks a warning necessary, and says:

"If the statesmen in Bucharest are judicious, they must, after the stranding of the Russians and the small success of our enemies' offensive in the West, see that they are chaining themselves to a wheel on the down grade if they now turn over into the camp of the Quadruple Entente. For the Roumanian gentry will not be so presumptuous as to imagine that victory will crown the banners of the Quadruple Entente if they now throw their carefully protected divisions on its side against the wall of iron and fire which will stand fast until Germany and the lands of her allies have no longer any danger to expect from their enemies! *Vestigia terrent.* The example of Italy should be a warning to Roumania."

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks intervention likely, and altho he considers that Mr. Bratiano, the premier, may only be flirting with Russia in order to secure Bessarabia without having to fight for it, continues:

"Yet I must admit that serious politicians of the Opposition, and even supporters of the Government, incline to believe in the approaching intervention of Roumania. Perhaps they are influenced by the fact that several train-loads of munitions have at length arrived from Russia. Perhaps, too, by slighter symptoms, such as, for example, the darkening of the street-lamps in order to protect the city from air-attacks. . . . . .

"The policy of realities which Bratiano is following has, however, this result that as long as there is no indubitable decision on the field of battle, Roumania will continue her policy of neutrality. Only the danger of a near peace could lead to any change in this policy."

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian statesman, in an interview given to the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, thinks that Roumania will keep out. As he expresses it:

"Roumania's immediate entry into the war on the side of the Entente is not to be expected. A great deal depends on the military situation. If we can hold our present lines, as I believe we can, Roumania will not, in my opinion, take part in the war. So I am counting ultimately on Roumania remaining neutral."

Major Moraht's views in the *Berliner Tageblatt* run:

"If we have not yet fully succeeded in convincing the neutral world of the justice of our defensive war, if neutrals prefer to bear the oppressive policy of the Entente, if they still hesitate to join us, then we must leave the final decision to them, but our diplomacy will take upon itself the task and will use all its powers of persuasion.

"Germany and her allies can have no interest in extending the field of battle, but they have no reason to fear any fresh enmity. Any Power joining the Entente would, at the outset incur disadvantages, while it is highly questionable whether it would ultimately derive any advantage by doing so."

The *Tageblatt* takes up the matter editorially, and remarks:

"Many very well-informed personages accept the view that

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ON THE ROUMANIAN BORDER.

RUSSIA—"What's the use of bluffing when he won't be bluffed?"
—© *Meggendorfer Blätter* (Munich).

THE BANDIT.

RUSSIA—"Bessarabia, my dove, tell the Roumanian at once that he must look for some one else, or *you* will taste the knout."
—© *Der Brummer* (Berlin).

AS GERMANY SEES THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

definite agreements exist between the Roumanian Government and Russia. The semiofficial Roumanian denials are, at least, no adequate proof to the contrary. It is another question whether Mr. Bratiano would feel himself particularly bound by such agreements if the general military situation were not to provide him with sufficient security for Roumania's intervention. One can be convinced that in this case he would find means to dissolve all obligations. It is to be hoped that the military commands of the Central Powers will see to it that the 'definite events' do not take place."

AN ENGLISH SPY IN GERMANY

A STRIKING TRIBUTE to the German Navy is found in the London *Quarterly Review* from the pen of Mr. J. M de Beaufort, who, according to his own story, has been in Germany as a spy for the British Admiralty. He tells us that he gained admission to the map-room in the Marineamt in Berlin and managed to pass through the jealously guarded Kiel Canal. Here is his description of the German Navy at work:

"If I am to believe some of my informants, those people who think that the German fleet lies inactive in the Kiel Canal are entirely wrong. It is continually on the watch, and its ships are day and night in the North Sea, often as far out as a hundred miles. It is guarding Germany's coast, and here follows the description of how it is done. Draw a circle, with Helgoland as its center, the circumference passing through the Island of Sylt, off the Schleswig-Holstein coast, and Borkum, off that of Friesland. The outer semicircle, having a radius of about 60 miles, is patrolled by torpedo-boats, which are on guard, day and night; and they will report at once any enemy war-ships that may venture near. Behind this line of patrols comes a cordon of fast cruisers, to give the 'thin black line' a firm background. Finally, a third line of defense is formed by armored cruisers, which act as a reserve and a support for the cruisers and torpedo-boats. The object of these three lines of defense is to engage and hold back any attacking enemy until the Grand Battle Fleet—which naturally must remain safely in harbor, protected from submarine attacks — has had time to appear on the scene. In addition to these offensive lines of defense, every channel leading to the various harbors is protected by mines and submarines."

THE HYPHEN IN SWITZERLAND

THE BACKWASH OF WAR has overflowed into neutral Switzerland and threatens to disturb the unity of that model Republic. Till the war broke out the world at large, and, of course, the Swiss themselves, firmly believed in the political unity of the Helvetian Republic, but this period of stress has shown how deep a gulf lies between the Teutonic and the Latin elements of the population. Such are the conclusions of a Swiss correspondent of the Paris *Correspondant*, who paints for us a vivid picture of the political disunion in the Alpine State. The first signs of trouble, he tells us, were in connection with the press censorship. He writes:

"The censor's bureau, from the beginning of the war until the beginning of 1916, had proceeded against 182 French, but only against 135 German, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., altho the absolute number of German prints exceeds by far that of the French.

"To quote a particular case: Professor Millioud, of the University of Lausanne, editor-in-chief of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, was prosecuted for having published in his paper an article by the Dean of the University of Bordeaux in which 'the German people and their Emperor were exposed to public contempt and hatred,' and was condemned by a Federal court to a fine of 500 francs. Immediately *Le Génevois* started a bitter campaign against the Federal Government for suspending trial by jury, and asked, 'Were they afraid that the people's judges would have acquitted the patriotic professor?'

"From a publishing office in Zurich, contiguous to the German consulate, a series of virulent pamphlets is being issued under the general title, '*Stimmen im Sturm*' ('The Voice in the Tempest'). One of them, 'The Germanophobe Movement in the French Parts of Switzerland,' violently attacks the authorities and some of our most respected citizens."

But the incident that stirred Switzerland to its depths was what is now known as "The Affair of the Two Colonels." Describing this case, our author writes:

"Here are the facts: January 13 last our newspapers, first in vague terms, spoke of the discovery of a scandal in the General Staff of our army, two of whose principal officers, Colonels Egli and Moritz von Wattenwyl, were accused of disloyalty to the

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Helvetian flag. Communications to the Central Powers of the confidential bulletins of the Swiss General Staff and of valuable information concerning the movement of the French Army were the principal points of the indictment. The interruption of important messages sent by the Russian Government to its envoy in Switzerland and their delivery to the military attachés of Germany and Austria were also laid at their door.

"But the most stupefying step was taken by General Wille, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, who, in spite of the above grave accusations, simply transferred Colonel Egli to the fortifications of Hauenstein, while placing Colonel von Wattenwyl at the head of the 4th Brigade."

This action of the Government caused a veritable tempest of agitation, and finally the colonels were placed on trial, owing to the persistent demand of the French- and Italian-speaking sections of the community, but they were acquitted. We are told:

"The acquittal itself, however, caused less emotion than the deposition of the chief of the General Staff, Colonel Sprecher von Bernegg, who bluntly asserted the right of the General Staff to swap information against information! We were stupefied. I saw some patriots carrying in their buttonholes small Swiss flags covered with crêpe. Anticipations of the fate of Belgium hovered over us. Colonel Sprecher's theory was considered as the first breach in the walls of safety surrounding our neutral country. Our confidence in the military policy of the Republic was shaken. The only consolation left us was the stern condemnation by the Zurich tribunal of the behavior of the defendants, who were acquitted for lack of 'judiciary' proofs, but were handed 'over to the highest military authorities for disciplinary punishment.' They were condemned the very day following the trial to twenty days of prison and practically discharged from the Army."

THE "OPEN DOOR"!

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Political agitation, on strictly hyphenated lines, followed. The French and Italian sections of the community charged that the Government had sold out to Germany and demanded the repeal of the special powers that had been confided to the Central Government as a measure of precaution in August, 1914. As the result of a revolt of the French and Italian members in the Swiss Congress, the Federal Government yielded to most of the demands and the more violent opposition died down, leaving, however, in its train, a miasma of mutual suspicion between each section of the trilingual Swiss, which still continues. Some idea of the intensity of feeling aroused can be gathered from the following editorial on the trial of the colonels which appeared in the *Gazette de Lausanne:*

"We do not want to be merely neutral, we are also anxious to keep our independence intact. Our army should be neither the left nor the right wing of this or that foreign army. To accept our security from some outside protectorate were equal to felony. We want to remain Swiss and nothing else; to be masters in our own house. Until a couple of weeks ago, we thought these principles were shared by our Federal Government, by our General Staff; in fact, we could not imagine that one single Swiss citizen could think otherwise. The Zurich trial opened our eyes. We learned, alas! that our neutrality has been violated by the very persons to whose keeping the country had entrusted it. Our loyalty was impugned, our independence endangered. . . . We are face to face with a national crisis. The independence of our fatherland and the honor of our flag are at stake."

JAPAN INVITES US TO CHINA

IT IS NO USE BLINKING THE FACT that many Japanese are inclined to look askance at our activities in China. The curious policy of the European Powers in the Far East must have produced a peculiar psychological effect upon Orientals, and it seems difficult for them to see American activities in any but a hostile light, for we are brothers of the Europeans. Since our relations with Japan became more or less strained, thanks to the anti-Japanese legislation in California, the Japanese attitude toward our enterprise in China has especially been unfortunate.

With this in view it is refreshing to note the forceful editorials in the Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo* urging that American capital and enterprise be welcomed in China. The occasion for these editorials in the columns of this great financial journal was the New York dispatch to the effect that a group of our bankers had been considering the advance of $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government. The *Jiji-shimpo* suggests that the American bankers reenter the so-called five-Power group, from which they withdrew three years ago at the instance of the Wilson Administration. The five-Power group, organized five years ago for the purpose of financing the Chinese Government, consists at present of banking interests of England, France, Russia, Japan, and Germany. In the existing conditions in Europe, Germany is, of course, virtually excluded from this group, and the *Jiji-shimpo* is anxious to have us come back to our former fold and take Germany's place. In the judgment of this Tokyo journal, Germany is a dangerous element in the five-Power group, and the present is, as has been suggested by Great Britain, an opportune moment to exclude from the financial body such "an ambitious Power harboring sinister designs upon the Far East." The *Jiji* says:

"China's most urgent need to-day is money, for the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. Under the presidency of Li Yuen Hung, the North and the South may come to terms, but even a united China can not maintain peace and order within its borders unless it has the wherewithal to keep the wheels of government running. The bare cost of maintaining China's machinery of administration is estimated at $3,000,000 per month. With no fund forthcoming from provincial governments, the Central Government knows no means to make the ends meet. Unless financial aid be proffered from foreign sources, China's flickering hope for rehabilitation may once again come to naught in the recurring storm of revolution.

"The question is where she may look for aid. She has been struggling to borrow money from various sources, but as long as the five-Power group is in existence foreign bankers would hesitate to advance any considerable sum without conferring with that body. The trouble is that the five-Power group is in no position to take care of China's finances. Even England's great resources have been taxed to the straining-point. Altho Japan is in a better shape, her treasury alone is not capable of supporting China. Whither but to the United States shall we look for immediate relief of our destitute neighbor?

"The reason for America's withdrawal from the financing group in China was that she did not wish to participate in any arrangement which might oblige her, along with the other Powers

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represented in that group, to interfere with the internal administration of China. If the Washington Government still entertains the same view, American bankers would hesitate to join hands with us. It is much to be hoped that the Wilson Administration will look at the question in a new light, for without prompt relief China's precarious Government can not become stable."

A few days after the appearance of the above editorial the *Jiji-shimpo* published another editorial welcoming American capital, not only for financing the Chinese Government, but for the development of natural resources and other economic enterprises in China. In the judgment of the journal:

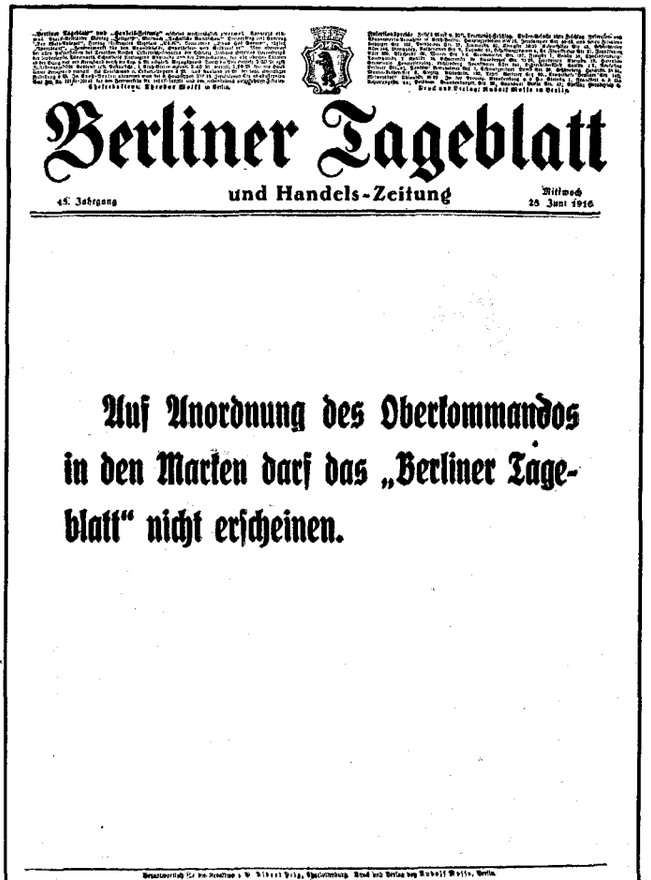
"The rapid progress of Japan's export trade to China is largely due to the increase of China's purchasing capacity stimulated by the introduction of foreign capital, which built railways, opened mines, and contributed in many another way to the economic advancement of the country. Had it not been for the work accomplished by foreign capital, China's demand for foreign goods would have remained very small, and our trade in China would never have forged ahead as rapidly as it really has.

"The 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' for all trading nations have been our fixt policy in China. Unfortunately, people have not been lacking who are so short-sighted as to fear the competition of foreign capital with our enterprise in China. It can not be too strongly emphasized that our wisest course lies in the most faithful adherence to the policy of the open door, and encouraging the exploitation of natural resources with the aid of foreign capital."

From the Shanghai *National Review* we learn that China's need of money is imperative, and this organ indorses the *Jiji's* invitation to American financiers to enter the Chinese field. Writing on the state of Chinese finances, it says:

"Claims are coming in already from all quarters. The Navy asks for a couple of millions of dollars before their declaration of 'independence' can be withdrawn. Somebody in Canton demands five for the disembodiment of the War Council at that city. And so the tale goes on.

"For the time being it is the provinces which are demanding money from the capital, money which at present the capital has not got. A total of $250,000,000 has been mentioned as a sum urgently needed soon. How is it to be found? That is the great question of the time. The Parliament is to meet shortly. Presumably it will require the immediate resumption of its individual salaries, a source of extra expense, which may easily be met if, through parliamentary influence, money can be induced to flow from the provinces instead of to them. The late Minister of Finance has given it as his opinion that China can, with care, finance herself. We are only too willing to believe that this is true, but it is true only under conditions which hardly prevail at the present moment. Heavy expenditure was entered into for the purpose of establishing a new monarch: heavier still has succeeded in preventing that object; and both sides are now presenting their claims. Under the circumstances the quicker the resumption of profitable trade and employment, the quicker can the country recover and be in a position to meet its liabilities. But to assist in that, money is needed promptly, and it would seem that nothing but a foreign loan can meet the demand, and for this negotiations are in progress."



Berliner Tageblatt

und Handels-Zeitung

45. Jahrgang — Mittwoch 28 Juni 1916

Auf Anordnung des Oberkommandos in den Marken darf das „Berliner Tageblatt" nicht erscheinen.

A SUPPREST ISSUE.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* for June 28, 1916, when the issue failed to appear. The announcement runs: "In accordance with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the 'Mark,' the *Berliner Tageblatt* is not allowed to appear."

THE GERMAN CENSOR AT WORK

ADDITIONAL INTEREST is lent to the news that French and English journals are no longer permitted to circulate in the Fatherland when we learn that the most influential daily in Berlin, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has recently been suppressed three times. The first occasion, on June 28, is mysterious, as copies of that issue were entirely suppressed and nothing appeared but the single sheet which we reproduce on this page. On August 1 the *Tageblatt* again came into conflict with the authorities for indorsing Prince von Wedel's Peace Campaign in an unacceptable manner. The next day the paper was again suppressed and the censor's deputies destroyed every copy that fell into their hands. A few stray copies, however, escaped and were carried into neutral countries. A careful examination of the offending issue reveals nothing that could be objectionable to the Government except an article from the pen of Maximilian Harden, the trenchant editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, who has indulged in much frank criticism of Germany's conduct of the war. Harden's views of the origin of the war seem to have been the cause of the *Tageblatt's* suppression. For some time past he has run counter to general German opinion on this subject and has exprest his views with considerable force, and on this occasion he says:

"Declarations that this war was an inevitable war, that Germany was forced into it all unprepared and against her will, can not be supported except by extremist partizans. Undoubtedly the conflict could have been avoided had the Government desired to avoid it.

"Undoubtedly, too, it would have been avoided had the Reichstag been taken into the confidence of our rulers instead of being presented merely with a recital of actions taken independently of it. Such action was taken in the matter of the proposals for a conference on the Austro-Servian situation that Sir Edward Grey made. They were rejected before the Reichstag had ever heard them.

"The Imperial Chancellor's statement in regard to the regrettable necessity of violating the neutrality of Belgium was also made after the event. There are among us many, indeed, who maintain that the Reichstag should have been consulted before issuing the declaration of war. If that was impracticable, at least advice should have been taken from men like Prince von Bülow, whose long experience and profound acquaintance with the ways of diplomacy might perhaps have discovered a way to stop the war-chariot from dashing us into the abyss.

"Prince von Salm has declared in *Der Tag* that Germany will have lost the war if, as the price of victory, she has not made herself master of the coast of Flanders. The German Army hopes for laurels other than these. Its victory does not depend upon the realization of the dream of any such annexation.

"Now that the terrible events have occurred that have forever erased those misleading words, 'the glory of war,' it becomes necessary to put an end to the theory that any war is unavoidable."

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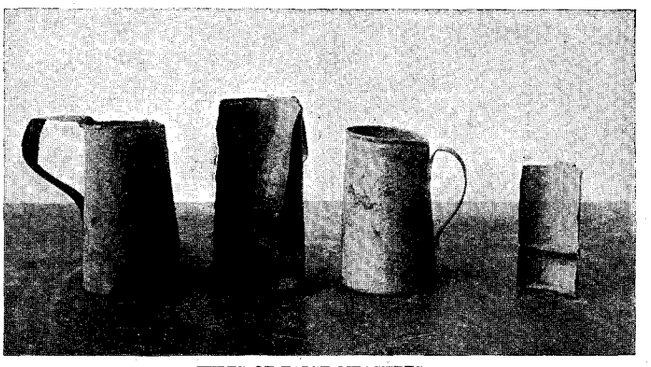
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WATCH YOUR WEIGHTS!

HOW MANY HOUSEKEEPERS who order their food-supplies by the pound or the quart take any pains to find out whether they get the full amount for which they pay? When a man buys a farm at so much per acre he requires evidence of an accurate survey if he does not make one himself. Cities employ inspectors to verify weights and measures, but these can scarcely accompany the grocer's or butcher's boy to the kitchen-door and see that he delivers precisely the five pounds or the two pecks that were ordered. Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, who safeguards New York's weights and measures, complains that the average housekeeper does not even trouble to order by standard quantities. "Send me a basket of potatoes, a jar of bacon, a glass of jelly, and ten cents' worth of schweitzer cheese," she cheerily instructs her grocer. Except in rare cases, she is not concerned as to the exact cost and weight of any of these commodities. The grocer can send her light weight, or he can charge a penny or two more and she never knows the difference. This type of buyer, says Commissioner Hartigan, puts a direct premium on dishonesty. In his article, which he contributes to *The Forecast* (New York, August), under the title "Check Up on Your Tradesman," he goes on to say, among other things:



TYPES OF FALSE MEASURES.

Have you ever bought chestnuts and been surprized to find how the nickel's worth seemed to shrink when the vender had emptied the contents of his measure into the paper bag?

"The fact that his town, city, or State maintains a department providing for the inspection of weights and measures often gives the purchaser a false sense of security. He is usually content to take the easiest course and shift the responsibility of getting an honest return for his money to the local weights and measures inspector. When it is remembered, however, that no city maintains a force sufficiently large to cover all retail establishments, it is easy to see that a Department of Weights and Measures is of little comparative importance unless backed by the army of housewives who do the actual purchasing of the community. Until every housewife checks up as a matter of routine on the goods she receives, there is little hope of bringing about a reform in this matter. The weights and measures official may cajole or frighten or hale into court an offender here or there, but, after all, the purchasing public, with their silent vote, are more powerful than any judge on the bench. The way to do away with crookedness in merchandising is to put the crooks out of business by patronizing only reliable men. People do not knowingly let themselves get cheated. It is either because they place too much confidence in the seller, or they are careless. Once the people know who is doing the cheating, they take their own most powerful way of punishing him—they refuse to do business with him. . . . . .

"To accomplish this result . . . the housewife must be willing to do two things: First, she must take the trouble to check up on her tradesmen; and, secondly, when she finds things wrong, she must find out who is the official inspector of weights and measures in her district, and get in touch with him. . . . Often a good way to make the contact is to invite one's inspector to give a demonstration and talk before some club, church gild, or other organization. The discussion and interchange of view-points which are bound to follow will dispel that curious barrier which often exists between the official and the 'public,' and will make both sides realize that they are just every-day people, working together in a common cause."

No kitchen, Mr. Hartigan asserts, is complete without a good household scale and a set of accurate dry and liquid measures. If the merchant knows that the housewife is checking up her purchases he will be careful to give her fair measure.

He suggests that the children be allowed to "play store" with the scale and the measures, being careful to see that they really understand them. It is even better to make them definitely responsible for as much of the actual work of checking as is feasible. He says:

"In a day when the most crying educational need, according to experts along that line, is for a correlation of work in school and home, this task offers an ideal means of helping to bridge the gap. Moreover, the same experts tell us that the old-fashioned home chore, suited to the child's

Pictures by courtesy of "The Forecast."

A FACT TO KEEP IN MIND.

Did you know that there is a difference of about 15 per cent. between the standard liquid and dry measures? The practise of using liquid for dry measures is particularly prevalent in the sale of peanuts, beans, and seeds. Look out for it.

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ability and needs, was one of the things that helped to give the older generation that moral poise and stability which it is our aim to cultivate in the citizens of the future. The modern city apartment may not offer facilities for shoveling snow or driving the cows to pasture, but here at least is one small task which will cultivate a sense of responsibility and train the child to meet present economic conditions. . . . . .

"Altho many of the grosser methods of cheating have been eliminated in communities which maintain an active Bureau of Weights and Measures, there is much room for improvement in the country at large. Standard measures are often purposely dented and battered, and their sides cut down, in order to diminish their normal capacity. False-bottomed dry and liquid measures are still common in many sections. It is also a common practise for pedlers, when measuring potatoes, apples, and onions, to leave a few of the vegetables in the bottom of the measure when emptying it out. . . . It is hoped that the custom of buying by weight instead of by dry measure will become universally established. . . . . .

"Moreover, many purchasers are not aware of the fact that liquid measures are about 15 per cent. smaller than corresponding dry measures. The practise of selling dry commodities by liquid measure is fraudulent, and is particularly prevalent in the sale of peanuts, beans, and peas. Here, too, the custom of selling by weight instead of by measure will prove beneficial.

"Altho the convenience of the telephone offers a temptation to the busy housewife to transact much of her ordering over the wire, the careful purchaser will not ordinarily use it except for the ordering of either package or staple goods. It appears that goods ordered over the telephone are more likely to be short in weight than those ordered in person at the market, for it seems that the tendency on the part of the clerk is to give the more careful service to those who shop in person. . . . . .

"A computing scale which has a mechanical adding device, and which tells the seller automatically how much the commodity should cost at every price per pound, is often used by merchants. In many instances this type of scale is set somewhere behind the counter, so far away that the weighing platform is almost out of view, and unless one watches very carefully while meat or other food is being weighed, if the merchant is dishonest, he will have a knife-point bearing upon the platform of the scale, or will in some other manner put a pressure upon it, thus adding to the weight of the commodity. . . . . .

"The face of every scale should be in plain sight of the customer. Where this is not the case there is cause for suspecting the merchant. Every customer should insist on seeing the figures on the scale clearly, and should not take the merchant's word for the money value, but should figure out for herself the cost of the pounds and ounces she is getting. One of the practises which weights and measures inspectors find most common to-day is the tradesman's practise of weighing correctly, but calling out a wrong total cost. This total may average only a cent or two on a purchase, but during the course of a day or a week these dishonest pennies amount to a large total.

"It must be remembered that this matter of insisting on just weight and price is a one of business principle, and not a matter of personal whim. To establish and maintain a general standard of honesty and fair dealing, tradesmen, purchasers, and official inspectors must work together. In the last analysis, the solution of the problem is up to the purchaser. If she is indifferent, there is bound to be indifference and carelessness all along the line."

PUNISHED FOR PROMISING THE IMPOSSIBLE — The Oklahoma State Board of Medical Examiners has revoked a physician's license for undertaking, for a fee, to cure an incurable disease. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, August 5):

"On appeal, the Oklahoma Supreme Court held that the words 'incurable disease' [in the statute] . . . defining 'unprofessional conduct' of a physician as 'the obtaining of any fee, or the assurance that an incurable disease can be permanently cured,' mean any disease which has reached an incurable stage in the patient afflicted therewith, according to the then general state of knowledge of the medical profession. A document was introduced in evidence headed, 'Absolute Guaranty,' in which the defendant agreed to refund all moneys paid by the patient should the latter fail to receive a complete cure by the treatment, and the patient agreed to follow the defendant's directions through a period sufficient as deemed by the defendant to effect a complete cure; failing his following the directions so given, the agreement to become null and void. The defendant claimed this was not a guaranty of cure, but only a guaranty to refund the fee in the event the treatment proved unsuccessful. The court considered this contract to be a mere subterfuge, probably drawn to protect the defendant in such proceedings; and that it in effect held out to the patient an assurance of a permanent cure."

SERVICE FROM IMBECILES

WHY NOT EMPLOY THE FEEBLE-MINDED upon public works in unskilled labor? Many mental weaklings are physically able, and manual labor would be both more healthful and more agreeable than enforced idleness. This suggestion is made in *The Medical Times* (New York, August) by Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, who adds, somewhat cynically, that the feeble-minded would also make good soldiers. Both for civic and for military manual labor he considers them much more available than the large apes, whose employment in this way has been suggested. It is a little hard to separate the serious from the ironic in these various outpourings, some of which seem to be inspired by pacifists with a passion for the indirect. Dr. Jacobson's own words are as follows:

"A few weeks ago a prominent metropolitan daily, in its Sunday magazine section, had a most interesting article on the breeding and training of anthropoid apes with the aim of using them to supplant human labor of the most arduous and least skilful sort. The practicability of the scheme was quite convincingly established, a number of scientists indorsing it. There were even interviews in the course of the article with well-known clergymen in which their opinions were sought and exprest with respect to the moral implications and considerations. Certain medical aspects were taken into account.

"It would seem timely to suggest the utilization of the anthropoids as substitutes for human soldiery. Why not let them fight our battles for us? There would be something more fitting about military shambles under the auspices of apes than under those of men. Prepare! Prepare!! Prepare!!!

"A cynic friend thinks that the scheme applied to military matters is unnecessary, since the war in Europe seems to be carried on with all the *élan* and frightfulness that one could expect of manlike apes. Why, he asks, substitute manlike apes for apelike men?

"The feeble-minded are said to be great breeders. Why not take advantage of the fact?

"We think of the reproduction of the unfit as a most unfortunate social matter. It would be a fortunate matter if we handled the problem as it could and should be handled.

"We succeed in holding but a very small proportion of the feeble-minded under control; most of them are reproducing at a great rate. So far as we know, the sterilizing scheme has not been carried out on any scale worth talking about.

"What society should insure is that no feeble-minded person should mate with a normal human being. But the feeble-minded should be drafted for the service of the State and reproduction *among themselves encouraged*.

"The feeble-minded should be employed upon great public works and upon all civic undertakings not requiring skill. Road-building is a type of the work that they could do.

"Such employment would be more healthful for them than moping around institutions of the familiar sort.

"This scheme appeals to us as even more rational than the proposal to breed and train anthropoids for similar service. So far as moral considerations are concerned, much can be said pro and con. Would such a system be a slavery? Would the employment of the anthropoids be revolting to the moral sense? Is an anthropoid any more objectionable, 'personally,' than a low-grade imbecile? Many questions come to mind.

"The same thought arises in connection with the feeble-minded as has occurred in the case of the manlike apes with respect to their utilization in warfare.

"For the brutish side of war it would seem eminently more fitting that we employ apes, or the feeble-minded, or both, rather than normal men. Under the leadership of men trained in the management of such cohorts, a high degree of efficiency would be attainable, and the dreadful sacrifice of normal human beings averted. An enlightened selfishness dictates some such policy. If we must have war let us set only the beasts and subnormal men upon each other.

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"Bismarck said that if soldiers were thinking men they would not be fighting men. If men who don't think or can't think make the best soldiers, why wouldn't the feeble-minded make ideal soldiers? And thirteen dollars a month would secure just about the right kind of material.

"Finally, England's intensive utilization in a military way at the present time of the populations of her criminal institutions affords further food for thought."

THE GROWING WEAKNESS OF OLD AGE

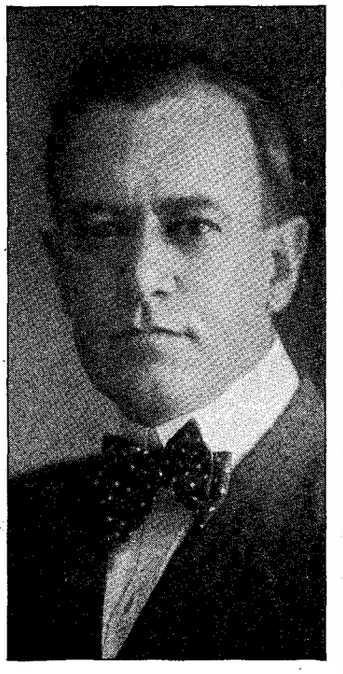
ALTHO THE STATE of public health is on the whole far better than it was in former times, owing to the steady advance of our knowledge of hygiene and our skill in practical sanitation, the improvement affects very largely only youth and middle age. There are grounds for believing that our old people are not as strong and well as they used to be, that their death-rate is increasing, and that their expectation of life has shortened. The improvement in both these respects in the earlier years of life has hidden this fact in statistics in which the proper analysis of periods of life has not been made. Such an analysis is attempted in *Science* (New York, July 7), by C. H. Forsyth, of the University of Michigan, who writes:

"It is generally suspected among a limited group of scientific men that, altho we seem to be improving in matters of health, we are doing so in spite of adverse conditions at the more advanced ages.

"We have certainly improved on the whole, for the area in the United States from which acceptable records in mortality statistics are received annually (the registration area) has, within the past decade (1900–1910), doubled in the number of States included, altho it is still no more than half of the total number of the States of the Union, to the shame of such great States as Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc. That mortality conditions have improved in the neighborhood of the age of birth, and, in fact, at all the earlier ages, is so well established that it needs no comment. Also, the general death-rate in this country has decreased more in the past decade (2.6) than in the previous two decades taken together (2.2).

"But all this improvement is too deceiving; it covers up the fact that in some respects we are worse off now than we were twenty years or more ago. Stated concretely, we expect to show in this paper that individuals between the ages of about 50 and 75 do not, on the average, live as long now as they did twenty years ago; and the extent of this retrogression is increasing. We shall refer to this period or interval of ages as the Period of Retrogression.

"We hope to point out also slight indications of tendencies to 'come back' at the still more advanced ages, say from 75 on. That the individuals at these extreme ages are 'coming back' seems pretty firmly indicated by the results of this investigation, but not only is the 'come back' small, but it is also manifested at ages where statistical data are faulty; hence we recommend that these indications be held in abeyance until they are more clearly verified by other investigations of similar nature."



C. H. FORSYTH,

Who calls attention to the fact that while the death-rate among the young is decreasing, among people between 50 and 75 it is higher than it was twenty years ago.

Ordinary tables of statistics, Mr. Forsyth tells us, are practically useless for the purposes of this kind of investigation. Utilizing a method explained recently by the English statistician and actuary, Mr. George King, of constructing abridged mortality tables, the writer has constructed and reproduces in his article a number of tables which he believes bring out clearly the conclusions indicated above. We have room here for only his own amplification of these conclusions. Says Mr. Forsyth:

"Summarizing the results indicated by the table of death-rates, mortality conditions seem to have been improved at ages below 60 during the two decades, 1890–1900 and 1900–1910, among both the males and the females, steadily so among the females, but not so much so among the males. At ages 60 and above, both males and females seem to have retrogressed, particularly the males, whose period of retrogression during the decade 1900–1910 began as far back as age 45. This period of retrogression among death-rates for both sexes continues steadily toward the last ages of human life. . . . The period of retrogression among the expectations of life of the males is seen to begin about age 50 in the decade 1890–1900, and about age 30 in the decade 1900–1910.

"That the initial ages of the period of retrogression in both decades precede the corresponding ages in the table of death-rates from 10 to 15 years is what might be expected and is really quite important in that it emphasizes the fact that a retrogression in death-rates at any period of ages will affect the expectation of life of all those living at any earlier ages."

The tendency to "come back" at very advanced ages, showing that if one lives to 65 or so he may be in greater expectation of life than was formerly the case, is adverted to again by the writer, who thinks that we may possibly see in it a sign of reversion to a better state of things. He says in conclusion:

"In this paper we have pointed out a great field for work; we have pointed out the exact location of a serious problem. It still remains for others to diagnose the trouble, and that task might well be left to those familiar with the diseases operative at the ages covered by this period of retrogression. However, we dare suggest that far the greater part of the trouble is due to a peculiar state of indifference and ignorance in regard to the ordinary laws of nature, and therefore can be overcome best by a systematic plan of education along lines of elementary hygiene.

"Every one knows that few individuals between the ages of 30 and 60 take any constructive forethought for their physical welfare. . . . . .

"One of the best ways to arouse interest in practical hygiene would be through the organization of a National Health League, which would hope ultimately to have a representative organization in every large community. It should be the duty of such a body to encourage right living among its members and all individuals associated with them. This work should be supplemented by a systematic and regular program of study and discussion. For local organizations, made up of individuals who insist they are too busy to make a personal study of the subject, practical lectures could be arranged at regular intervals, calculated to keep interest aroused. The lecturers could be obtained among broad-minded and altruistic physicians, or the faculty of the State university. The central organization, whether State or national, could employ a part of its time and energy in no better way than in providing a complete corps of efficient lecturers who could answer the call to some local organization."

PREPAREDNESS FOR EARTHQUAKES — A California correspondent of *The Engineering Record* (New York, August 15), sending some views of repaired buildings damaged in the Imperial Valley earthquake last summer, urges that the technical press continue its efforts to arouse those in earthquake zones to the need of earthquake preparedness — preparedness, "both mentally and structurally," he says in the paper just named:

"He lists the shocks of the last half-year, and adds that the California papers (as usual) said nothing about them. Presumably they fear that notice might discourage immigration and the tourist traffic. Earthquake preparedness is not different in its essentials from military preparedness. It requires a full knowledge of the conditions to be met, and the provision of means for meeting them. As to knowledge of conditions the

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chief lack . . . is an accurate location of the faults. Unfortunately, the people of California and the large corporations (who are particularly able to help) are not cooperating in this work. They are, as it were, geological pacifists. Once the faults are located, special provision can be made for the repair of structures that must cross them and can not be located otherwise. As to types of structures, such as buildings, not crossing the fault, the precautions are few and simple. Above all, tho, the faults need to be located accurately, and in this work the engineers in earthquake zones should lend every assistance."

KEEP CLEAN, CAMPERS!

OF ALL PESTIFEROUS PLACES, an unsanitary camp is doubtless the worst. If one is naturally unclean he had better stay at home in the city, where the health authorities will keep him in order. Isolation in the woods will emphasize the deadly results of his untidiness—not minimize them. These facts are dwelt upon by Paul Pierce in an article contributed to *Table Talk, the National Food Magazine* (August). Mr. Pierce begs his readers not to make the mistake of thinking that fresh air and the absence of crowds will make up for lack of hygiene and sanitation. Disease, he warns us, is more likely to lurk in free waters which sparkle and charm in the sunlight than in the officially inspected water piped into the city dwelling. Every possible safeguard is thrown about city water, but few are the summer resorts and camps which provide for inspection and protection. He goes on:

"Somewhere above your camp, other campers—less thoughtful of the rights of others than yourself—may be using these running waters as sewers. . . . Epidemics in cities two hundred and three hundred miles away have been traced to careless campers who polluted the stream. We all know that one of the great health-problems of war, or of construction work, is the care of men in the big camps. Here it is that plague breaks out. Here lies the great work of the sanitary engineer. In one construction-camp of two thousand men every tenth man had typhoid fever, and every third man died. The cause was the pollution of the drinking-water.

"Your first danger, summer camper, is water. You cannot afford to camp where there is not a good domestic water-supply. To be doubly sure, have your bottled table-water shipped to you in camp, and take your teakettle with its spirit-lamp along, to boil any local spring or well-water you must drink. . . . Filters are many and made portable, so that you can easily supply your own equipment for safe drinking-water. Children should be taught not to drink from unknown springs, nor to stop at old wells along the way and drink from public cups. . . . Teach them it is safer to use the waters of a spring or well to bathe one's face and hands in when tired and warm, and to eat fresh fruit to relieve the thirst until they reach home in the evening. . . . . .

"Side by side with the water goes the milk-supply. In the city, boards of health protect your milk-supply from dairy herd to you. In the country it is up to you to secure milk from clean herds cared for in clean dairies. . . . You need no outside help to point out dirty cows kept in dirty barns and barnyards by dirty people. You know the danger of taking milk from a place where there is sickness. Happen round at milking-time and you can tell all about the cleanliness of the hands and clothes of the milker, if the cows look clean and healthy, or if they are thin, dirty, and show evidence of lack of care. . . . You are safer using a good brand of canned milk than using dirty fresh milk or butter made therefrom.

"Danger, too, lurks in ice taken from germ-laden ponds. The festive microbe is not always killed by the freezing process. This will not interfere with your using the natural ice. It is only to warn you to cool things on the ice, and not by putting the ice in them. . . . And right here is an excellent place to warn you of the usual country ice-cream parlor and soda-water counters. Ice-cream made in dirty, rusty freezers from tainted milk may not kill you and your family, but it is likely to make you pretty ill. Soda-water drunk from dirty glasses rinsed in dirty water and wiped on a dirty towel cannot be called a healthful beverage."

Next in importance to pure water and pure milk Mr. Pierce places screens. Mosquito-netting is inexpensive, and adjustable screens for the windows of a summer boarding-house are a good investment. Both flies and mosquitoes are disease-carriers, and should be guarded against by keeping all food, cooked and uncooked, covered. He concludes:

"But there is still more to summer-resort food-hygiene. Eat only clean foods. Have a small scrubbing-brush with which you can scrub vegetables. Wash all fruits before using. They collect just as much dust and dirt hanging on trees or on bushes as they do on city fruit-stands. Lettuce should be thoroughly washed and searched for insects. Cases of typhoid are said to have originated from eating lettuce which was not washed free of impurities. All greens should be washed through several waters. In seeking a summer-boarding place, give a little thought to the cleanliness of the kitchen, food-storage places, and the family and employees. These are equally important with the scenery, tennis-courts, golf-links, bathing, boating, and fishing.

"We cannot expect to work wonders in the way of reforming our summer boarding-places all at once. If all summer-resort visitors and campers, however, insist on food cleanliness and observance of the laws of hygiene and sanitation, if we give our preference to places under official health inspection, we may hope that the country soon will take the hint and conform to the health rules by which cities keep well."

NON-CORRODIBLE METALS

HITHERTO, for vessels intended to resist the action of acids, pottery, stoneware, glass, or some similar mineral compound has been imperative. All these are usually brittle, but metal vessels have been out of the question because metals are so easily eaten by acids. Attempts to produce an alloy that shall be acid-proof have been numerous of late years, but none has been satisfactory until the invention, about 1912, of alloys of silicon and iron. Among these we now have duriron, tantiron, ironac, and other alloys, which seem to fill the bill. Says W. C. Carnell, of Philadelphia, who writes in *The Iron Age* (New York, July 27) on these new substitutes for stoneware:

"Silicon-iron alloys, as put out under the above names, are very resisting to all strengths of sulfuric acid, and apparatus, made of this alloy, is used in all forms of concentrating vessels and cooling devices for the concentration of this acid. . . . For sulfuric-acid concentration, the alloy is durable and the breakage is very small. A plant, properly handled, will run for months without a shut-down. The success of the modern tower system for concentrating sulfuric acid has been due largely to the use of pipes and fittings made of this alloy.

"Silicon-iron alloy castings have extensively replaced stoneware parts for the manufacture of nitric acid. Early in 1915 the demand for nitric acid increased to enormous proportions; extensions to old nitric acid plants and the erection of new and larger plants were immediately demanded. The capacities of the stoneware factories of the country were soon taxed to their limit. Deliveries could not be made under six months, if at all; had the production of nitric acid been dependent upon stoneware as it was a few years ago, the production of nitric acid would have been greatly curtailed, and the story of the Great War would probably be different.

"The silicon-iron alloy is resistant to nitric acid of various strengths. It can be cast into all the various forms required for nitric-acid apparatus. Castings can be made as readily and as quickly as can those made of cast iron. Here was the ideal substitute for stoneware. Necessity compelled its use, and to-day it has largely superseded stoneware for nitric-acid production. . . . . .

"A bar of duriron was compared with a bar of equal size of the best grade of chemical pottery, under equal conditions, the earthenware-test bar broke so quickly that the testing-machine gage did not record any pressure. The duriron bar broke under a load of 1,000 pounds. By using a suspended vessel on an earthenware bar, and gradually loading it with small pieces of metal and sand, a breaking-test of 100 pounds was obtained for the earthenware bar. . . . . .

"While there is still opportunity for improvement and while there is much more to be desired in an acid-resisting material out of which to construct apparatus for the acid industry, yet the silicon-iron alloy or silicide of iron, as it has been called, has

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proved a boon to the acid industry, and without which many things could not have been accomplished.

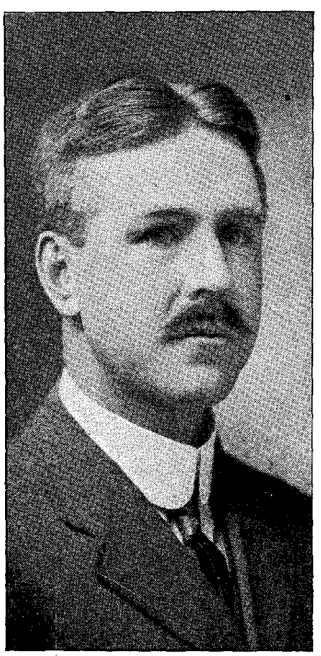
"It is more efficient than stoneware. At best, chemical stoneware, if made properly, should take ten to twelve weeks for its production. Castings of this alloy can be made and delivered in the same time it takes to make castings out of cast iron.

"The limitation to castings of this alloy are shop and foundry limitations only. One company has a foundry with a furnace capacity of seventy-two tons per day. To-day, thousands of tons of castings, made of this alloy, are in use. It is finding its way into all branches of the chemical industry. Since its introduction, new chemical processes have been started which were impossible before because of lack of suitable apparatus.

"Silicon-iron alloys are being improved rapidly, and the time does not seem far distant when all sorts of vessels will be made of this, or a similar alloy, that will give to the chemical industry the ideal non-corrosive material that may be fabricated into all the shapes peculiar to the needs of the industry."

LIFE-SAVING MACHINES

AFTER A STUDY of the various types of mechanical devices for resuscitation from electric shock, drowning, and asphyxiation by gas, Prof. Yandell Henderson, of the Yale Medical School, concludes that tho each has certain advantages, the use of the hands by a properly trained person is much more effective than any of them. All of them, he notes, furnish simply means of supplying artificial respiration. They will not restore the heart-beat or counteract paralysis of the brain or nerve-centers. Professor Henderson describes at length the pulmotor, in which air enriched with oxygen is alternately thrown into and withdrawn from a mask held over the patient's face; the lung motor—a combination of a force- and exhaust-pump; the vivator, a single pump that produces somewhat similar results; the "life-motor," and others. Any kind of mechanical apparatus, Professor Henderson notes, has an effect on the popular mind, which is apt to endow it almost with magical qualities. Of one of them he says:



PROF. YANDELL HENDERSON.

His investigations convince him that no pulmotor or other mechanical device for resuscitation from drowning, electric shock, or asphyxiation by gas is as effective as skilled manipulation by the human-hands.

"There has probably never been invented an apparatus which of its own accord aroused such extravagant and unfounded expectations among the general public. It was, indeed, impressive to see the apparatus working automatically. Coupled with the ignorance of most persons as to the distinction between mere unconsciousness and respiratory failure, and as to what part treatment can play in resuscitation, the interest which the pulmotor excited caused it for a time to receive such an amount of free advertisement through the newspapers as would undoubtedly have resulted in its being purchased almost universally within a few years. Public opinion in numerous cities compelled the gas, electric light, and telephone companies, and the fire and police departments to purchase pulmotors. From the newspaper accounts of cases in which the pulmotor was employed, one would have supposed, and many persons, including even physicians, evidently did believe, that the pulmotor was practically capable of restoring the dead to life."

Notwithstanding all this, respiratory devices are intended to accomplish, and do accomplish, only what can be done differently without their aid. Says Dr. Henderson:

"There is really no limit to the number of devices of this sort which can be, and perhaps will be, got up: hand-bellows, foot-bellows, bellows run by a motor, pumps, single and double, acting directly or through an injector. The mechanical requirements are easily met. The important thing is that the apparatus should be of such a simple character as not to impose on the credulity of the ordinary man. All that any apparatus yet invented can accomplish is artificial respiration with air enriched with oxygen. The superiority of a mere pump over any automatic apparatus lies in its simplicity. The same men who regarded the pulmotor with awe and wonder remark, of the 'lung-motor,' 'Why, you can blow up an automobile-tire with that thing.' . . . . . .

"Even in respect to a simple pump, evidence is accumulating that physicians, as well as laymen, are prone to overestimate what can be accomplished with apparatus. In consequence, the immediate application of manual artificial respiration is neglected, and thereby life is lost while the apparatus is being sent for and brought. . . . . .

"The most important scientific point in this connection, however, is the fact that from the moment when spontaneous respiration ceases, whether by drowning, electric shock, excess of anesthesia, gas-poisoning, or any other form of asphyxia, the probability of restoration by any method grows rapidly less as the minutes pass. . . . Probably ten minutes is the extreme limit of time beyond which restoration is practically impossible. It is true that there are occasional popular reports of persons who are supposed to have been in the water or buried in a cave-in for a longer time than this, and who have been restored; but in such cases it is highly improbable that there was complete submergence or that the reports in other respects represent the actual facts. . . . . .

"In the large majority of the reports of alleged restorations effected with apparatus, the statement that the apparatus was telephoned for and was rushed to the spot is a significant item. A telephone lineman touches a wire which has been crossed with a power-line, and falls to the ground unconscious and apnœic. A man who went to bed drunk in a cheap hotel is found in the morning with the gas turned on. A man in a trench in the street over a leaking gas-pipe is overcome. A longshoreman falls into the harbor and is hauled out and laid limp on a wharf. Suppose that in such cases the rescuer runs to the nearest telephone. Apparatus is 'rushed to the spot.' If it arrives after the tenth minute (and it will seldom arrive so soon) the man is dead, and the vigorous working of the apparatus for the next hour succeeds at most in producing an emphysema in the corpse. Even in the unusual case in which the apparatus arrives and is applied in six or eight minutes, the chances of resuscitation are not nearly so good as they would be if the prone-pressure manual method had been begun within thirty seconds after the accident.

"In those cases in which apparatus was not applied until twenty or thirty minutes after the accident or after the patient was found—and such cases form the large majority of alleged cures—it is practically certain that the patient never ceased to breathe spontaneously, and that the apparatus contributed nothing material to his recovery. . . . . .

"From these facts it seems fair to advise that breathing apparatus should be provided in those fields of work in which it can be at hand when an accident occurs, but not for cases in which it must be sent for. A reliable air-pump for artificial respiration is an important part of the equipment of a mine rescue crew—not so much for the men rescued from an exploded or burning mine as for use on members of the rescue party who may be overcome. Artificial respiration-apparatus could advantageously be kept at bathing-beaches. It might also sometimes be useful for the men in a city fire department. In nearly any hospital it is likely sooner or later to prove useful. Apparatus suitable for use on new-born infants should be introduced into every maternity-ward. It does not appear, however, that unless the employees of a gas, electric light, or telephone company have been drilled in manual methods and warned not to wait for apparatus, the purchase of apparatus will appreciably decrease the likelihood of fatalities outside of the central works. The general training of policemen, firemen, and especially school children in the prone-pressure method would save more lives than the purchase of any amount of apparatus."

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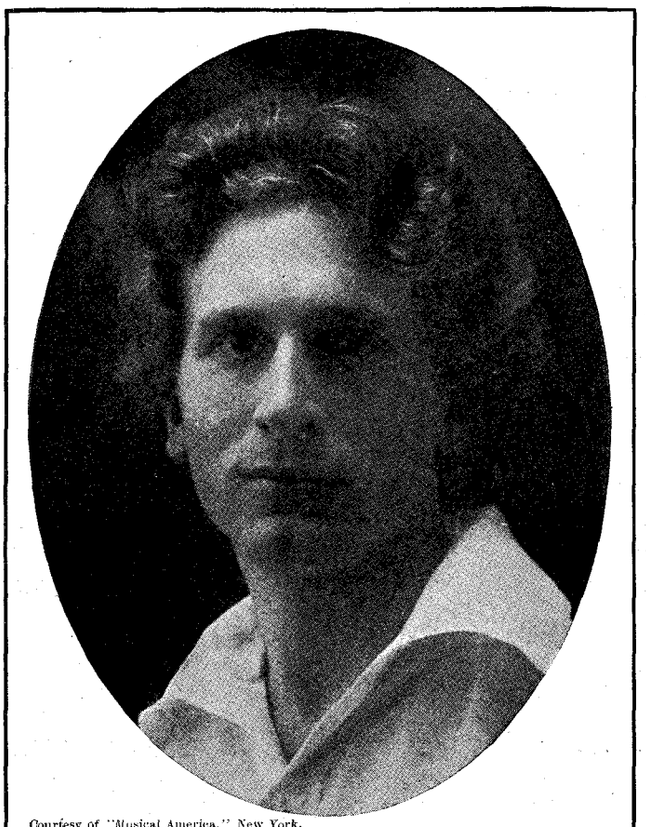
LETTERS - AND - ART

A MUSICAL "VIKING"

THE WAR IS ONE BLESSING in disguise, for it has given us and kept with us most of Europe's musicians. One of these who still abides and finds a welcome for an indefinite extension is the Australian pianist and composer, Percy Grainger. Those who have heard him play could not fail to realize that he "presents a psychological study of great interest," as Mr. Cyril Scott declares in *The Musical Quarterly* (New York). As a "soul-type" he is described as "obviously a Northerner, saturated with the influence of a previous Northern incarnation." Mr. Scott proves his contention not only from Grainger's appearance, but, he adds, "his love for Northern folksong, Northern languages, authors, and the people themselves points to something for which alone the doctrine of reincarnation can furnish a rational explanation." We read:



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

PERCY GRAINGER.

The Australian pianist, whom a fellow musician regards as having indubitably lived through "a previous Northern incarnation."

"From the spirit of force, physical and otherwise, Grainger has derived a deep inspiration, and I can remember with what childlike glee he watched three perspiring men trying to lift a piano round the bend of a poky little back staircase on a phenomenally hot July day—for it is from the aggregate of such small incidents that one gains so much insight into a person's soul. He has, in fact, for an artist, in him a most strange spirit of athleticism, and whenever circumstances allow (and sometimes when they do not allow) he will run or jump when other persons would be walking, and make the ordinary things of life, such as opening a door, into athletic feats by trying to turn the handle with his foot. In short, the viking having no longer difficult crags to climb, it would seem that he is compelled to make difficulties to let off the steam of that viking spirit transported into the present century. But this athleticism does not stop here, it flaunts itself in places where it is strangely out of place and unblushingly becomes nothing else but extremely vulgar. For, to the despair of his eminently refined and much respected publishers, Messrs. Schott & Co., Grainger insists on filling his catalogs and musical works not only with golfing expressions, but also with culinary phrases, so that his prospectus is a very masterpiece of slang and vulgarity, causing not a few people to dismiss him and his works as something not worthy of being taken seriously. Now, it is not difficult to understand that a certain type of athlete might entertain a dislike for the artistic, but that a musician should incline that way seems undoubtedly very strange. Nevertheless, with Grainger this is certainly the case, and his dislike of the artistic brings him so far in the opposite direction as to end on the plane of vulgarity. Not only is his prospectus set forth in the manner stated, but the printing of his covers looks as if it ought to depict the words 'To Let, Furnished,' rather than the title to some piece of music. One must not forget to add, however, that the titles themselves are thought out with a view to being the acme of antiartisticness, and the climax to this species of title is a work still unpublished and called 'The Arrival-platform Humlet,' which means a tune one hums when standing on the station-platform awaiting the arrival of the train."

Mr. Scott goes on to emphasize the fact that Grainger "unblushingly likes vulgarity," and declares that when "the obvious and the vulgar appear in his music at times it is not because nothing better 'occurs to him' (to use a foreign idiom), but because, as with Kipling, the vulgar evidently means to him a certain strength." Thus:

"The equivalent to such a line as 'We stood upon the starboard, aspittin' in the sea,' gives to Percy Grainger seemingly the same sort of sensation of strength that a swear-word gives to Masefield or some unpoetical part of the human body gives to Walt Whitman! It is also for this reason, obviously, that Grainger often selects words for his songs which cause his female singers to be quite unable to preserve the normal tint of their cheeks when obliged to pronounce those words to an audience. I do not imply that the words are vulgar in the sense that 'Bessie Bellwood' was, but simply that they are flavored with that archaic tendency of calling a spade a spade which is no longer a habit of polite society, even if it ever were so.

"Now, there are some, even among Grainger's admirers, who dismiss this side of his personality with the convenient word 'pose,' or regard it as one of those 'kinks' in the brain so often to be found (they think) in people of talent. In short, to be different from any one else or to like things different from those others like, this in the eyes of so many is at once to be unnatural and a *poseur*. But it is never in this frivolous manner that psychology deals with the objects of its study, and it realizes full well that nobody is a greater *poseur* than the conventionalist and the pharisee. For, as no two people in the world are exactly alike, having neither the same taste nor the same inclinations, to ape the actions and thoughts of others is at once to be unnatural and tinctured with posefulness. Indeed, only he who goes along the road of his own tastes, desires, and inclinations is the real antithesis to a *poseur;* and for this reason, the artist diverging from the majority in most things more than the ordinary person is liable to be regarded as unnatural, when in reality he is just the reverse. With Percy Grainger, therefore, it is not a question of being a *poseur*, but of not knowing when to pose at the right moment—of when to swerve aside from the road of his own inclinations. A man's creative individuality is the outcome of his admirations, but for general sense of fitness one wishes sometimes that Grainger would pose to the extent of occasionally hiding his admiration, lest he be too much misunderstood, and thus hinder the acceptation of his great gifts to the world of music. His admiration for detail, to give another example, altho of great value when attached solely to the actual necessities of musical

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expression, leads him into displaying it when it can have no possible interest except for himself; and certainly when combined with his love of purely English words it reaches not only the plane of the unessential, but very often also of the grotesque. A very casual contemplation of his musical directions would lead one to infer that the Italian language is not plain enough to gratify his taste for the straightforward and eminently practical, and that he feels constrained in order to insure his being entirely understood to resort to the use of his own language; but on closer scrutiny one finds the whole case to be vice versa, and that he is compelled to place Italian (in brackets) to explain the slangy obscurity of his English.

"I have treated these 'defects of his qualities' (if so one may call them) at some length, on account of the important part they play in the minds of those who come across a sheet of Percy Grainger's music for the first time; for, as already hinted, many and great misconceptions are often likely to ensue. To glance at some work of his and immediately perceive such words and phrases as 'bumpingly,' 'louden lots,' 'hold till blown,' 'dished up for piano,' and so forth, might excusably awaken the idea that Grainger is possest of talent, but hardly possest of manners. And yet such a reflection were absolutely untrue. For altho he may take a delight in watching perspiring men lift heavy pianos on hot summer days, he seems to take equal delight in behaving to the most polished perfection in the hot drawing-rooms of duchesses. Indeed his nature is of so great a lovableness that he can hardly be said to have an enemy, unless one could be found among those who never come into contact with him, and therefore can dislike him merely in theory."

THE BROOKE LEGEND

THE WAR HAS THROWN A HALO about such of our poets who have borne a part in it, and we are in danger of losing sight of their real person in the fictional one that we invest them in. Rupert Brooke has already become a figure of legend, says Mr. Louis Untermeyer in *The Poetry Review*, and the real outlines of his poetry and his personality have become blurred. The legend in Brooke's particular case began when he was a student in Cambridge, and his striking beauty led to his being regarded as "a young Greek god" in flannels. Then his "casual death with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in April, 1915, made him a heroic figure." Already, declares Mr. Untermeyer, there have appeared articles in which "Brooke has taken on the haze of something out of legends and balladry; he is treated as a portent rather than as a writer of poetry." Mr. Untermeyer looks ahead to the time when "the glamor of his beauty and the memory of his brief and vivid life have paled," and in the colder but juster estimate of him as a poet his place will be permanent if not superlatively high. Going on:

"Genius he surely was, altho an occasional one; a genius whose preoccupations were turned into a habit of thinking that was half-physical, half-metaphysical. A mixture, if one can imagine it, of John Keats and John Donne. Poem after poem displays this fascinating and unique combination—a blend that is sharpened by a liberal dash of whimsical anger and a peculiarly sweet impatience that was Brooke himself. Such an unforgettable poem is the fragrant 'Grantchester.' And in a less positive and more meditative mood, Brooke reveals his touch and temper equally in 'The Fish,' in 'Jealousy,' 'Blue Evening,' in the slyly ironic 'Heaven,' and in that splendidly affirmative 'The Great Lover.' This last-mentioned poem is one of the few really great poems of our age."

Much is made of Brooke's "love of the ugly, the distorted, the decadent." Mr. Untermeyer, feeling this, offers a corrective:

"Even George Edward Woodberry writes in his introduction to the American edition: 'With what bitter savor he spends anger in words! A dozen poems hardly exhaust his gall. . . . It is not merely that beauty and joy and love are transient now, but in their going they are corrupted into their opposites—ugliness, pain, indifference.' This is where Brooke's critics, Mr. Woodberry included, go astray. Especially on the last quality. Whatever else Brooke was, he was never indifferent. As his love was active and energetic, so was his resentment. And that resentment was not only unliterary and the very opposite of 'decadent'—it was natural and healthy. Primarily it was a resistance to the prettified classics and the deliberately sugared and even more deliberately clouded sex-talk of his youth. Secondly, it was the general, half-conscious, and inevitable protest of youth against age and its implications of defeat. But most significantly it was a protest against his own beauty and the personal worship that accompanied him everywhere. 'It was partly in reaction against this admiration' (I quote brazenly from the Chicago *Evening Post*), 'often doubtless degenerating into adulation, that Rupert Brooke looked for sterner aspects of life than the conventionally esthetic, the drawing-room circumscribed, and the literary. Some of his love-poems, for example, are criticized by John Drinkwater for their recognition of old age, which stills passion, of decay, and of death. Such a recognition, argues Mr. Drinkwater, is only intellectual—no young lover feels it. Hence, he says, the poems in which it occurs must be reckoned among Brooke's failures. But one can have feelings aroused antithetically; and so this apparent coldness of Brooke's early love-poems may be a reaction, genuinely emotional in its way, against the oversweetness of mere boudoir love.' This reaction is seen at its strongest, and possibly its best, in the double sonnet, 'Menelaus and Helen.'"

The war came to Brooke as a regenerator, we are told:

"He was beginning to sink in London; war lifted him above 'sick hearts,' 'dirty songs,' and 'the little emptiness of love'—above the slough of a muddled life. Brooke's work, after his return, would have been his noblest, his most synthetic. War was about to make him over—and then it broke him. And, such is the irony of war, after it had destroyed him, it made him a symbol and, as such, an immortal. An immortal, in spite of the fact that he was a poet who wrote a few great poems, rather than a great poet. And eternal first of all, because he satisfied the world's old craving for heroic figures; for the poet turned patriot—the hero that leaves his songs for the sword, and goes singing down to death."

"SHODDY PRUSSIANISM" IN ENGLAND

TRINITY COLLEGE of Cambridge, England, seems to have a case on its hand parallel in its wider implications with the Scott Nearing case that shook the University of Pennsylvania to its foundations. It has dismissed Mr. Bertrand Russell from his lecturship after he was condemned to pay a fine of $500 as the author of a leaflet supporting the "conscientious objector" in his revolt against conscription. The charge made against him under the Defense of the Realm Act seems not to have been a grievous one; indeed, it was invited by him as author of the pamphlet in question, and his defense is declared by *The Nation* (London) as "a model of restraint and intellectual force." What, indeed, asks *The Nation*, "has made him unfit to speak at Cambridge on logic and mathematics?" It is pointed out that even by those who do not share Mr. Russell's views on the subject of the war, the action of Trinity is looked upon "as a blow struck at the spirit of intellectual freedom." The situation is forcibly put in another column of *The Nation* by C. H. Herford, himself an alumnus of Trinity, in these words:

"The recent action of Trinity College, Cambridge, in dismissing one of its most distinguished lecturers has aroused wide-spread indignation among those who care for courageous idealism, for philosophic genius, for ardent humanity, and, not least, among those who care for Cambridge and for Trinity College itself. Young Cambridge has already vigorously resented the suppression of a teacher who, as one of his former pupils has said, has 'won the confidence and affection of students as few university teachers do.' But those whose memories of Cambridge and of Trinity go back to years long preceding Mr. Russell's advent there, have reason to resent something graver even than an offense to a distinguished man—infidelity to a great principle. A generation ago Trinity College promised as little foothold as any place in Cambridge for the intolerance which is now, it seems, at home there. In the University at large the abolition of tests, in 1871, which frustrated the letter of religious persecution, by no means destroyed its spirit. But Trinity was in the front rank of the colleges which stood honorably for the abandonment of it in spirit, too. Some colleges refused to accept non-conformist students at all when they could no longer refuse

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From "The Illustrated London News."

MEDAL TO ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

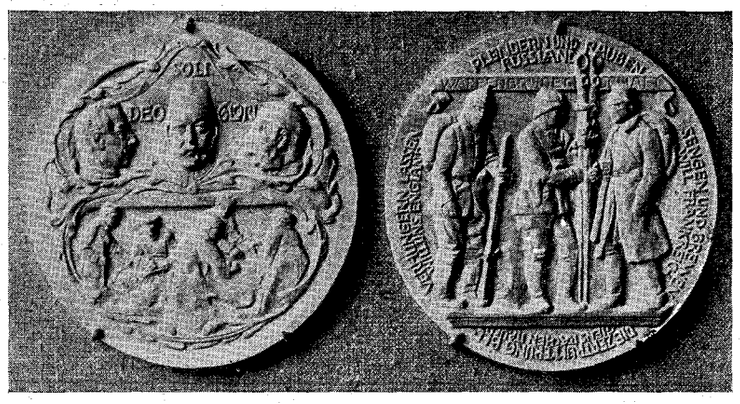
Together with the "Gott Strafe England" prayer.

abuse of authoritative power malignly compounded with English contempt for ideas."

Prof. Gilbert Murray, during his recent visit to this country, said in the New York *Evening Post* that "this action of the college council, however, should not be misunderstood. . . . Russell had a special post at Trinity, a fellowship created just for him, in which he gave lectures in philosophy outside of the regular course. It was necessary to renew the fellowship every so often, and I presume the authorities have simply decided not to renew it."

them the rewards they had won. Trinity welcomed them without distinction to all the honors that she had to bestow. Nonconformists who declined to attend chapel might have been made to pay toll for their independence by some subtler variety of the crude methods familiar to the country parson at war with 'dissent.' Far from that, it was possible for such men, as the present writer has reason to know, to receive uncalled-for kindness from the dean of that day. During the last thirty years of that century the large and liberal spirit of Trinity was enshrined in Henry Sidgwick, a name as beloved as Mr. Russell's to those who listened to his teaching. Sidgwick, while still a young man, had earned his right to be liberal to other people's heresies by resigning his fellowship upon his definite abandonment of Anglican views. This act, eternally honorable to him, was followed, after the abolition of tests, by one equally honorable to the College—his reelection, first to the fellowship, and then to a lectureship in philosophy. The electors certainly did not as a body share his views. They probably thought, with many other people at that time, that these views were capable of damaging innocent souls. But they did not allow themselves to be deterred by such considerations from retaining the services of one of the most sagacious minds and saintly characters of his generation. It is to traditions like this that the present Council of Trinity College has shown itself untrue.

"It is possible, no doubt, to palliate the act. This is a time of war, and political heresy has, or seems to have, a more direct bearing upon practise than many people, even in 1870, ascribed to the most categorical repudiation of the Thirty-nine Articles. But this happens to be a war in which our national tradition of liberty to speak and teach is precisely one of the precious things at stake. Bigoted persecutions of opinion are, under these conditions, at once more plausible and more suicidal than in normal times; it is so easy to prove that the heretic is liable to do mischief and so easy to forget that what you offend if you crush him is, not his heresy, but the higher mind of England; that higher mind for which the real heretics are those who go about to gag the lips and bind the eyes, thereby evincing how little they either believe in or possess the truth that delivers. Such a policy is often branded as 'Prussianism.' But this is too honorable a title for it. It is in reality a kind of shoddy Prussianism—the German



A MEDAL IN HONOR OF THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE,

With pious sentiments ascribed to the Kaiser, the Sultan, and the Austrian Emperor.

GERMAN WAR-MEDALS

ENGLISH PAPERS have recently referred to a collection of German war-medals brought to England from the Fatherland by an unnamed donor and presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, where they will remain as some of the permanent memorials of the war. *The Illustrated London News* passes on to a wider public these expressions of war-emotions wherein it will be seen America also does not escape the notice of the aggrieved German. Mention is made of a medal struck on the occasion of the sinking of the *Lusitania* which forms a part of this collection, but does not appear among those represented here. It is to be assumed that these medals have no official value, but probably were issued as a private enterprise. From the London weekly to which credit is hereby given we quote the translations of the inscriptions, acknowledged as "rough," which appear on the obverse and reverse sides of the medals. The first on our left-hand page shows Admiral von Tirpitz with the "God Punish England" prayer. The second, celebrating the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Turkey, bears the motto, "To God Alone the Glory," while the reverse says: "Brotherhood in Arms. England wants to starve us, Russia to plunder and rob, France wants to burn and fire, Italy to avenge the devastation of Belgium.' The medal struck

FRIGHTFULNESS FROM THE AIR MEMORIALIZED.

A German medal in honor of Count Zeppelin and a *Zeppelin* raid.

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A NUMISMATICAL MESSAGE TO US.

Germany's view of our neutrality.

in honor of Count Zeppelin reads on its reverse side: "Air-Raid on London, 17–18, 8, 1915." The numismatic message to us presents a portrait of President Wilson with Uncle Sam seated amid the munitions we are credited with supplying Germany's enemies. The text reads: "America's neutral action." The medal struck for the united Entente Powers bears the title, "The Alliance of Perfidy," and on the right-hand side we read: "Kill him! The tribunal of the world does not ask you for the reasons." Finally comes the apotheosis of the Crown Prince as "The Young Siegfried."

THE UNITED ENTENTE POWERS

As Germany views them.

RESEEING AMERICA

THE TONE of "certain condescension" that Lowell taught us to look for in most foreigners' views of us seems rapidly disappearing. Rupert Brooke found only "five good things in America," but that was before the war, and the Manchester *Guardian* takes up that young man's judgment and finds them good enough so far as they go—with one exception—but not going far enough. The jokes and the drinks, the fish, the architecture, and the dress of the children were what Brooke found to his satisfaction. And "never perhaps was there a briefer catalog of its kind, nor one less likely to gain the complete assent of other voyagers to the West." Here is *The Guardian* as a reviser of poets and a giver of generous measure in addition:

"In respect of drinks and jokes there is plainly no canon of judgment to be invoked. If you do not drink or enjoy the cocktail in any form you can have no opinion upon American drinks—unless, of course, you belong to the ever-growing army of those through whose daily patronage the soda-fountain counter of the drug-store is becoming the real American bar. In either case it might be hard for you to decide whether the cocktail or the ice-cream soda were more like a jest by George Ade or Franklin P. Adams, and which was the better or the more characteristic product of modern America. Humor, we are always telling one another, is national, racial, and regional; and it may be that a nation's drinks are as essentially untranslatable as its jokes, its lyrics, and its rhetoric. As for American fish, its goodness is undeniable—always provided that it is lawful to reserve judgment upon the clams and other shellfish of the Atlantic coast.

"Then we come to the architecture, about which Rupert Brooke was right. That is, he was right if we take him to have had in mind the suburban and country house in America, and the newest examples of commercial and civic building in the cities. The rapid conversion of the critical European, as he confronts the soaring buildings of New York, is still the occasion of delighted observation by his transatlantic friends. Most of our countrymen start upon their first walk along the lower reaches of Broadway prepared to condemn the vast rampart of Manhattan Island as what *Huck Finn* would have called the 'horriblest outrage'; but few of them arrive at Madison Square without having shed a good deal of their prejudice by the way. The vast new Equitable Building may still seem to them a rather terrible thing; but they usually succumb to the Woolworth, and, as they fetch up at the junction with Fifth Avenue, they are willing to concede dignity and proportion to the now almost venerable Flatiron.

"There remains, of the bright young poet's five praiseworthy things, the American way of dressing their youngsters; and here he was demonstrably at fault. There are, of course, to be seen in American cities, some children in captivating rig; but they are not frequent, and to the average English eye, unless one is vastly mistaken, any troop of American children would make no display at all, say, in Kensington Gardens or on an English sea-front. In the white-cotton stockings of the girls and the baggy knickerbockers of the boys the younger British parent would see an unbeautiful survival of the Victorian age — which reminds one of a rather amusing coincidence. Henry James records, in the most delicate and copious of recent autobiographies, that in their youth he and his brother William were noticeable among their contemporaries as wearers of the full knickerbocker; and so, as an authorized biographer relates, were David Lloyd-George and his brother in their school-days —the only detail, we may be sure, in which Mr. Lloyd-George has been observed to resemble the author of 'The Golden Bowl.'"

"THE YOUNG SIEGFRIED."

Verdun's great figure, the Crown Prince, in a numismatic effigy.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NEW YORK'S "CATHOLIC WEEK"

PROBABLY THE GREATEST RELIGIOUS convocation ever held in the United States was that of 20,000 Roman Catholics, most of them of the laity, who met in New York during the week of August 20, to discuss "vexed" problems of the day. This is the opinion of a writer in the New York *Sun*, who tells us that the principal body of the assemblage was the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which, with a membership of more than two million, exerts a wide influence "not only within the borders of its own Church, but comes in touch at many points with the non-Catholic world." To define the Federation, he quotes from a pastoral letter of Cardinal Farley, of New York, as follows:

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THE THREE AMERICAN CARDINALS.

Rarely are Cardinals Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell, the chief dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America, present together at a public function.

"The meaning of the Federation is evident from its name. It seeks to bind all Catholic organizations, parishes, clergy, and people in easy ties of acquaintance, affection, and cooperation, based upon the single principle, which, humanly speaking, causes the perpetuity of the Church and the glory of the nation—in union there is strength.

"The conventions are held every year in different cities to discuss and to promote the most important interests of the Church and the great questions of the day in their relations to the Church, public and private morals, patriotism, social reform, domestic and foreign propagation of the faith, the theater, Catholic press, Catholic literature, Catholic education, etc."

Our informant points out that the Federation resembles somewhat the Catholic congresses of the days of Bismarck, when the faithful of the Teutonic States felt that they were not getting their full rights, and consequently formed groups of all political parties to obtain recognition. Catholic congresses were held in other European countries with the result that the laity were able to promote the solidarity of those of the same fold, and we read further, in this country, the Deutsche Roman Katholische Central Verein is a heritor of the German movement. But the writer emphasizes the fact that the American Federation of Catholic Societies is to be regarded wholly in the light of an American institution. Its inception dates back to 1899, from which time it had the cordial support of the Rev. Dr. James Augustine McFaul, who, in 1894, became Bishop of Trenton, New Jersey, and who is now commonly referred to as the "Father of the Federation." As an authority on the organization in an article written for the New York *Times*, he says:

"The clergy are consulted regarding the policies of the Federation, yet it is in reality not under the direct control of the hierarchy, altho bishops are on the Advisory Board.

"The utmost freedom of discussion is encouraged, for the convention of the Federation is an index of the mind of the faithful. Its reflex extends to the thought of those of all religious beliefs. The Catholic laity, coming in contact with their fellow citizens in business and in all relations of life, give to these deliberations a breadth of view which greatly enhances their value. The inspiration which these sessions bring is carried by our laity to every part of the nation and enables them to impress upon all with whom they are in touch that the Church has a message for the community at large—to those who are both within and without its fold—that it would aid in every plan to advance pure government and good morals.

"The Federation naturally can not enter into any relations with other organizations in which any question of doctrine would be involved. It does stand with them, however, on a broad platform of American citizenship. Altho the founders of the Republic avoided with the utmost care any semblance of a union of Church and State, this is a country which is governed and inspired by ethical and religious standards."

Of especial interest to non-Catholic readers is the claim of the Federation that it can cooperate with non-Catholic bodies. Thus Bishop McFaul tells us it can say on the matter of divorce to the Episcopalians, to secular or civic societies, to legislators, to all citizens: "Come, let us work hand in hand for the maintenance of moral standards, for the education of youth, for the uplifting of humanity," and he adds:

'In my mind there is not the slightest doubt that if the

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Catholics and the non-Catholics, the Jews and the Gentiles, united for the stamping out of evil success would crown our efforts in many directions.

"The American Federation of Catholic Societies, which has the inspiration and guidance of the mother Church and at the same time has so wide a reach into the world, is peculiarly adapted for working with citizens of every creed and racial strain in the furtherance of sound morality. There is such wonderful accord in many ways that all who believe in decency and honor should be allies. . . . . .

"The Federation is a fit forum for the discussion of all questions of public and private morals, of social reforms, of the relation of the Church and the State to the theater and to amusements in general, of education, of literature—in fact, of everything which has to do with the eternal fight against wrong. Our brethren of every household of faith, therefore, may with profit follow the deliberations of the convention, for they will find in them a helpful index of what is stirring the nation, and see many ways in which they could lend a hand. . . . . .

"We are not devoted to any political purpose, for as there are men of all parties in the organization, it is manifestly absurd that such an organization should seek to control through partizan activities. Catholics, as do all other citizens, safeguard their interests and record their convictions at the ballot-box. There is nothing which the Federation may ask which is not in accordance with the principles on which this Republic was founded. It does not consider Catholics as a law unto themselves, but as free men entitled to rights and privileges. It does not demand, it does not seek to carry its point by assault—it appeals to enlightened public opinion. The Federation looks upon publicity as a search-light. It has no secret policy. It does not sap and mine. It is frankly an organization of societies for the advancement of the civil, religious, and social interests of Catholics. It is an instrument attuned by conservatism for radiating throughout the world the waves of Catholic opinion on important issues of the day.

"Its object may be described as twofold. It is of value not only to the authorities of the Catholic Church to have its laity freely discuss matters of vital interest. Through the medium of the press it serves to give non-Catholics a clear idea of what the Church means. It shows many points where men of all sorts and conditions may agree on policies for the betterment of the human race. It is a powerful organization which is growing every year in influence, as its purposes are better understood both by those within and those beyond its ranks.

"Its function is through publicity and by precept and example to uphold the tenets of the Catholic Church, and if necessary to become their champion. If we can make the meaning of Catholicism clear through the Federation and similar agencies, the Church will need no defenders."

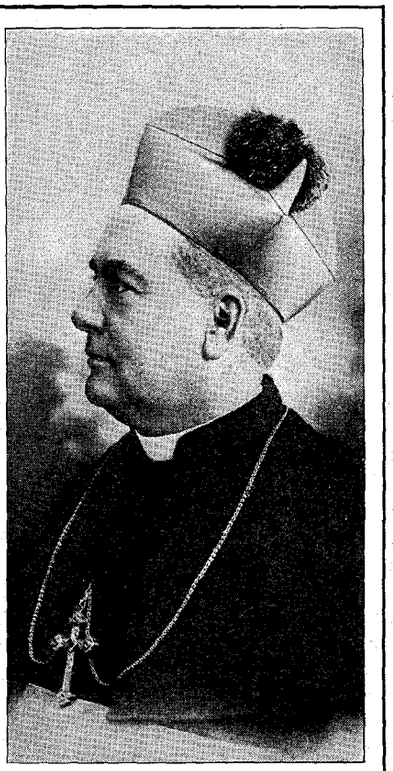
IS THE LUTHERAN UNFRATERNAL?

A "REGRETTABLE ALOOFNESS" from the religious life of the nation is charged against the German-American by a writer in a recent number of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The German-American—and by that term it must be assumed that he means the Lutheran—is credited with standing outside that fraternal spirit which, in this country especially, "bids fair to culminate, at some time, into an organic and vital interdenominationalism." "Not even the more liberal of the German-American Churches have entered very heartily into Christian fellowship with other churches," asserts the writer, Reinhold Niebuhr, who finds in this unfraternal spirit a characteristic not so much of the German as "a surviving relic of the eighteenth-century orthodoxy of the German Church." He continues:

"In this old, cocksure orthodoxy, that is forced to be intolerant because it is so sure that it alone is right, the German-American Church is as different from the German Church as day is from night. The German Church, particularly the German theological school, is known to the world as the foremost protagonist of liberal Christianity. Nowhere have Christian theologians worked with greater freedom in reinterpreting the old truths of the Christian faith in the light of modern scientific discovery than in Germany. But the old dogmatic orthodoxy, which the German Church was first to overcome, has been nowhere more obstinately maintained than in the German-American Church. It has adhered to tradition with a pertinacity that presents a strange contrast to the readiness of the German Church to abandon it. This strange anomaly has been confusing to American thinkers who are acquainted with German thought, and has been perplexing to German thinkers as well. It has certainly not contributed to an understanding of the real Germany on the part of the American people.

"The contrast between German liberalism and German-American conservatism, while strikingly illustrated in their respective theological positions, is by no means confined to these. The German-American gives the impression of conservatism in all his mental processes. His mental attitude sometimes has an appearance of stolidity and sluggishness that is in inexplicable contrast to the brilliancy, the ingenuity, and the sometimes licentious freedom from tradition of the German mind.

"Because of the German-American's unrepresentative character, America never understood these characteristics of the German race until they were revealed in a rather unfavorable light by Germany's present militaristic task. Perhaps this failure of German-Americanism contributed to the unfavorable verdict pronounced on Germany by American public opinion."



THE FATHER OF THE FEDERATION.

Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, who, from the beginning, sponsored this great Catholic lay movement.

Quite naturally the challenge to the Lutheran Church is not ignored by the journals of that body. *The American Lutheran Survey* (Columbia, S. C.) first observes that the proper name of the Church is never used, and fears that the writer in question "deals with a subject entirely too large for him." It views Mr. Niebuhr's opinion as similar to one held by "a very large number of Americans," and deals with it in this way:

"His judicial and lofty condemnation of a Church which holds fast to the 'old, cocksure orthodoxy' indicates the possession of intelligence and conscience far above the greatest Protestant Church in existence. That Church comprises at least seventy million members in the world, and in America also contains men who, before the advent of Mr. Niebuhr in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly*, were esteemed among the most learned and profound scholars the world over. Mr. Niebuhr, however, demolishes them with a swish of his facile pen as reactionary and 'unfraternal' because the Lutheran Church of America will not cooperate, affiliate, and do church work with those who deviate from the plain truth of God's word. The Lutheran Church of America as an entity rejects the rationalistic tendencies abroad in our land, repudiates higher criticism without any 'ifs' or 'buts,' and holds fast to the 'faith once delivered to the saints,' not because the Lutheran Church is lacking in the ability to think and reason quite as well as any other Church, but because it believes, on the basis of divine truth, that there is a higher faculty than human intellect—the human soul, with all its possibilities of salvation and illumination by the spirit of God.

"What the influence of the Lutheran Church has been upon American life in general may not be determined by the writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, nor possibly by any one else. The fact that the Lutheran Church is polyglot and preaches the gospel in various

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languages in this country besides English is no evidence that the Church of the Reformation is without large influence upon American life. The English language is by no means a *sine qua non* by which the inference of any Church may be determined; rather the setting up of such a criterion as that of language should immediately debar any one from gaging and passing judgment upon a spiritual force. If the Lutheran Church can be shown to have been faithful to her trust and diligent in her work for the saving of souls and the upbuilding of the Kingdom of Christ in America through whatever languages she may use, the chances are that the Lutheran Church has been at least as influential in proportion to her numbers as has any other American Church; for the Lutheran Church is quite as much an American Church as is the Congregationalist or the Baptist. Historically and demonstrably, she is one of the most powerful agencies in the construction of an American citizenship which is distinctively Christian and orthodox and as true to the best American ideals of liberty and righteousness as the pole-star is true in the heavens."

WAYSIDE CROSSES FOR ENGLAND

A THING which is said to have greatly imprest the English soldier in France is the number of wayside crosses and shrines and their marvelous preservation from damage by shell-fire. The impressible Tommy is said to have exprest the desire to find similar Christian emblems in England when he comes back from war. In order that he may not be disappointed and to carry out a desire also felt by many, a movement has been started to erect such wayside crosses or "Calvaries" as war-memorials. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) speaks of the undertaking as likely to have "a far-reaching influence upon the future state of religion in England and upon the personal religious life of the people." The project is said to have originated with Lady Trowbridge, but many leading divines also concur with the proposal. A London letter to *The Living Church* gives an account of the meeting held in St. Paul's Chapter House in furtherance of the plan, and of the arguments in favor of the undertaking:

"They had not in mind the erection of churchyard crosses, of which there was already a large number, so much as of crosses by the countryside, in the market, and on the moorland. It was important that there should be a society able to acquire and hold sites, to cooperate with local effort, and to act as an intermediary between those who needed advice and those who were able to give it. Lord Halifax, in proposing a resolution for the attainment of the end in view, spoke of the emotion produced, even in the careless, by finding a cross or shrine by the wayside, or bearing its silent witness on some lonely moor. If here and there such things were set up people would inquire, and might be stirred to follow the precedents.

"Lady Trowbridge, whose keen interest in the matter has attracted a good deal of public attention, seconded the resolution, and said it was within her own knowledge that many villages were anxious to begin at once, and were in need of advice. She had received a touching letter written in the name of many soldiers at the front, saying that death would be sweeter to them if they knew that they would be commemorated in that way. She very rightly urged that such memorials should be wrought in local stone and by local craftsmen.

"The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Bishop of Stepney then proposed that a committee be formed, with power to add to the number, to draw up a prospectus, and to consult with legal and archeological authorities as to the best method of carrying out the object, and to report as soon as possible to a general meeting.

"Dr. Paget observed that the increasing love of the symbol of our redemption among the English people showed itself in most significant ways; they need have little fear of dishonor to these sacred things, the people would see to it that wayside shrines were guarded and decked. He spoke also of the obvious connection of such a movement with the coming national mission, and emphasized that what was done should be true to the best English tradition. Such wayside crosses as they had in mind would seem 'to claim the whole countryside for Christ.' The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hermitage Day, with the suggestion that it should be linked, if possible, by representation on the committee, with the work of the Civic Arts Association, and it was carried unanimously. May God speed this movement *pro Deo et Ecclesia et Patria*."

REWRITING OLD HYMNS

THE WELCOME PROFESSOR PATTEN is likely to receive for his modernized hymns is not cordial, to judge from the tone of some among the lay press. His endeavor, he tells us in the preface to his recently issued volume, is "to avoid the expressions of war, depravity, and wo, upon which the emotional value of earlier hymns depends." His ideal is the expression of social thought, but he realizes that no one can give this "with the emotional force he might give to the themes of war, nature, love, and depravity, because "the words and phrases for this new expression of life are yet to be coined." Mr. Patten bases his case upon inconsistencies in our religious life as when "at a recent baccalaureate service the large audience, after listening to a convincing peace-sermon, sang energetically without a qualm of conscience, 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War.'" Our national and religious life, he avers, must be reinterpreted in harmony with our dominant ideals, so he sets to work to rewrite the hymns. The Boston *Transcript* finds that—

"The spirit in which he has wrought may be gaged as to its literary as well as its ethical purpose by an examination of the change which he has dared to make in such a classic as Wesley's 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' Here is the first stanza of Wesley's hymn:

Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high;
Hide me, O my Savior, hide,
Till the storm of life be past;
Safe into the haven guide,
Oh, receive my soul at last.

"And here is the Patten perversion:

Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Brother, friend, and comrade dear,
No temptation can control,
While thy spirit hovers near.
All I treasure from thee came;
Thy kind deeds all people bless.

"This is a classic merely doggerelized for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with modern ideas, religious and social. The process is carried through the great hymns, as far as Professor Patten seems to have been able to go with them. He even lays violent and Tupper-like hands on 'Lead, Kindly Light.'"

The New York *Evening Post* fears few will vote Professor Patten a success because "his project is too bold":

"To rewrite 'A Mighty Fortress is Our God,' 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' and 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and others equally famous, with the purpose of 'meeting modern needs,' will seem to many hardly less a display of effrontery than to rewrite 'Hamlet' or 'Paradise Lost' with the same end in view. Upon the paper jacket of his book, 'Advent Songs,' he gives the reader a foretaste of what is within, asking him to choose whether he would rather sing—

The Son of God goes forth to war,
A kingly crown to gain,
His blood-red banner streams afar,
Who follows in his train?

or Dr. Patten's amended version of Bishop Heber:

The Son of God goes forth in love,
Who follows in his train?
All ye who put world-peace above
What war or greed may gain.

"This may please the pacifists, but it will hardly appeal to those who realize that a rich piece of imagery and vigor of poetical march is sacrificed to the spirit of too exact literalness."

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CURRENT POETRY

IN these days of war-poetry, when most poets fill their verse to overflowing with tragic emotions, it is good now and then to come upon a poem which has no excuse for being except its own beauty. A pleasant discovery of this kind is Mr. John Freeman's "The Wakers," which we take from the London *New Statesman*. There is an Elizabethan gaiety in these well-wrought stanzas, and a colorful picturesqueness which makes us eager to see more of this author's work.

THE WAKERS

BY JOHN FREEMAN

The joyous morning ran and kissed the grass
And drew his fingers through her sleeping hair,
  And cried, "Before thy flowers are well awake,
  Rise, and the lingering darkness from thee shake.

"Before the daisy and the sorrel buy
Their brightness back from that close-folding night,
  Come, and the shadows from thy bosom shake,
  Awake from thy thick sleep, awake, awake!"

Then the grass of that mounded meadow stirred
Above the Roman bones that may not stir
  Tho joyous morning whispered, shouted, sang;
  The grass stirred as that happy music rang.

Oh, what a wondrous rustling everywhere!
The steady shadows shook, and thinned, and died,
  The shining grass flashed brightness back for brightness,
  And sleep was gone, and there was heavenly lightness.

As if she had found wings, light as the wind,
The grass flew, bent with the wind, from east to west,
  Chased by one wild gray cloud, and flashing all
  Her dews for happiness to hear morning call. . . . . .

But ev'n as I stept out the brightness dimmed,
I saw the fading edge of all delight.
  The sober morning waked the drowsy herds,
  And there was the old scolding of the birds.

Here is a charming fancy, which we take from *Contemporary Verse*. The poet succeeds in giving her musical stanzas a quaint old-world flavor.

ENGLISH PORTRAITS IN THE MORGAN GALLERY

BY MARY ELEANOR ROBERTS

By the silent night surrounded, when the midnight bell has sounded,
Is that room of lovely women, think you, desolate and cold?
Nay, from Paradise or Hades, all the lovers of those ladies
Crowd the happy hall that glitters with the gallant and the bold.

There Lord March and Selwyn, cronies, welcome fops and macaronis,
Walpole smiles on hardy captains, velvet coat and epaulet,
Silken hose, and sword, and saber, each one bowing to his neighbor
Ere they haste to claim the Farren for the opening minuet.

Then the jesting talk grows louder: "By the gods of paint and powder,
Dear Eliza, leave your garden and reward your galley-slave!"
"But how vastly well her Grace is!" "Back, my lords, into your places!
For a Royal Duke comes looking for my Lady Waldegrave."

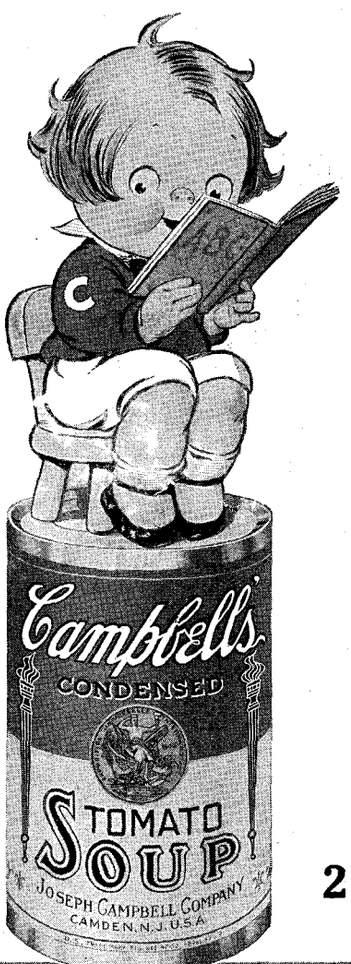
Good food to study on

Why?

Because it is nourishing. Because it is appetizing. Because it is easy to digest. Three reasons why your active-minded young people find so much wholesome sustenance in

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It is rich with the elements that stimulate the appetite in a healthful natural way, rich in properties which strengthen digestion and so make all food more palatable and more invigorating.



Studying lessons is serious business for your boys and girls. Coming back to school they have to meet a fresh demand on all their energies. They need the most sustaining nourishment.

Give them this delicious Campbell "kind" whenever they want it, and all they want. It is easy to prepare in a number of different ways—light or hearty, as you choose. They always enjoy it. And it always does them good. Why not treat them to it today?

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Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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A WIDER AUDIENCE *for the* ART *of the* PIANIST

A talk with LEOPOLD GODOWSKY, world-famous Pianist, Composer, Teacher, concerning the remarkable new

DUO-ART PIANOLA

MR. GODOWSKY is admittedly one of the foremost pianists of the age—one, too, of the greatest piano-teachers in the higher realms of musical education and a composer for the piano who has contributed largely to the technical and musical development of the instrument.

I shall not readily forget the occasion when I met him first. He was playing Chopin's immortal Fantasia in F minor, and it became a radiant and yet a solemn joy under his expressive and authoritative hands.

I saw him as he heard that performance reproduced a week later—shade by shade, and touch by touch—all so true to his feeling and to the highest impulses of his art.

For a while he sat silent as if adjusting himself to the tremendous import of what he had heard . . . . . .

And then he spoke.

"It is truly a remarkable experience," he said at length, "to hear the Duo-Art mirror in every essential quality of tone and expression the Fantasia as I played it a week ago!

"It would be inconceivable if I had not actually heard—if I had not recognized my touch, my characteristics, my art itself."

"Are you content that your performance shall go down to posterity, represented, as it must be, on a record-roll of this Duo-Art Pianola?" I asked. "Don't hesitate to state a doubt if you feel one."

"I recognize the fact that it will be so—and I am satisfied that it *should* be so," replied he, simply.

He paused. "Did you imagine that I did not think of this before I made a record upon the Duo-Art Pianola? Do you believe that I could have signed such a record had I not felt that my pianism had been faithfully recorded? Never could I have done so! The moment, however, that I heard the first notes repeated exactly as I had played them, I knew that the truthfulness of the reproduction was unassailable. I knew they would reflect truly my spirit and my aim, long after I am gone."

"Is your touch the same when you record a roll for the Duo-Art Pianola, as when you are playing ordinarily at a concert?"

"Exactly!"

"Is the tone reproduced the same?"

"Precisely the same!"

"Then the word 'mechanical' does not occur to you in connection with this instrument?"

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"The word 'mechanical' can only occur to one in music when a *mechanical* result is produced in music," he replied quickly. "With the Duo-Art Pianola it is the last word one thinks of. For it is the *spirit* of the artist which comes from it—not merely the *notes* he has struck. One might as logically call the piano itself *mechanical* because it produces sound by mechanical means! . . . No! No! The art of the piano gains a wider audience through this wonderful invention and so it must therefore have an important place in the musical development of the future!"

"Then the reproducing piano represents, in your opinion, something of an epoch in interpretative piano-forte playing?" I enquired.

"Your phrase suggests it very well," said the great musician. "The Duo-Art Pianola occupies, to my mind, somewhat the same relation to pianism that the printing press does to literature. It brings the noblest renderings of individual pianism to the homes of the millions. It distributes broadcast the results of the musical talent and genius of our time."

"Then it will actually be a factor in musical education?"

"A great factor," he replied. "Greater, perhaps, than we can now estimate.

"Think," he went on—"of the tremendous educational stimulus of the instrument. Think of the child, or the student, able to hear repeatedly come transcendent interpretation and thereby acquire refined taste and superior knowledge of music. Think of the music teachers themselves who will increase their information through the reproductions of superior pianism.

"Yes—by this instrument reproductive art is put on as permanent a basis as composition itself. And for it, as for other truly artistic types of modern instruments, I as an artist, must have the greatest respect.

"The true measure of the value of its accomplishment to the cause of highest music is now at last beginning to be realized by the musicians themselves—who in the infancy of modern-instrument development, perhaps, were somewhat skeptical. But such an instrument as this leaves prejudice defenceless."

I have read this interview in print and it is a true and authoritative statement of my opinions.

Leopold Godowsky

MUSICIANS critical of every tone, and the layman who asks only that music be beautiful, are inspired and delighted alike by the wonderful playing of the Duo-Art Pianola.

A Word of Description of
THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

TO appreciate the full significance of Mr. Godowsky's tribute to the Duo-Art Pianola, some understanding of this marvelous instrument is necessary. Briefly, the Duo-Art Pianola is a *new reproducing piano.* It has three attributes.

FIRST—It is a conventional piano for hand playing and practice.

SECOND—It is a Pianola which may be played with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As such it offers the same facilities for personal expression control as other models of the Pianola.

THIRD—and this is its new and revolutionary feature. It re-creates from special music-rolls the exact performances of various pianists who have made record-rolls for it. Obviously the importance of this great new feature depends on the capacity of the instrument to faithfully reproduce musical values in *expressiveness* as well as technique. That it possesses this capacity to a degree positively miraculous is evidenced by the extraordinary enthusiasm of the great musicians who, like Godowsky, have made and are making record-rolls for it.

An interesting booklet descriptive of the Duo-Art Pianola will be sent you upon request, together with the address of our nearest representative. Address Dept. L 92.

The Duo-Art Pianola is obtainable in Grand or Upright styles of the STEINWAY, the STECK, the STROUD, and the famous WEBER. Its prices range from $750 upwards.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK CITY

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The
Wild Turkey
Its restoration is important because domestic turkeys are decimated by a disease from which the wild variety is free.

A Game Farm Pays Dividends in Pleasure and Profit

Have you, who own land in the country, either a large amount or small, ever considered the possibility of obtaining a cash yield from it, or increasing its present yield, by means of game farming?

There is a constant demand for game birds and their eggs. This demand, which comes largely from city markets, from small breeders and from sporting clubs owning game preserves, is so much greater than the supply that good prices are received by the comparatively few people at present engaged in game farming.

Also, a game farm pays dividends not only in cash but in pleasure. There is an interest attached to it which grips strongly those who have any love at all for the wild. In fact many of the game farms in this country are conducted simply for the pleasure of it, for the fun there is in it, and not in any way from a business standpoint.

Ducks, quail, pheasants, wild turkeys, and other birds can be bred in captivity, or can be increased in a wild state if given attention. They more than pay for the care they require.

The subject is one to which you should give serious consideration. All the information which we have regarding it is at your disposal. If you will write for our booklet, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure", we will gladly send you a copy without cost to you. When writing use the coupon below.

Game-Farming Pays Sportsman

Every sportsman who has given the matter any thought realizes the importance of game farming to him. He knows that by its means the good old days of fifty years ago, when game of all kinds was plentiful on every hand, may come again. In those days nearly every man and boy in the country had a gun and used it. If you are a sportsman fond of good shooting, write us and we will tell you how to get it.

Game Breeding Dept., Room 90
HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Delaware

Manufacturers of Explosives; Infallible and "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powders; L. & R. Orange Extra Black Sporting Powder; Dynamite for Farming.

Game Breeding Department, Room 90
Hercules Powder Company,
Wilmington, Delaware

Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure." I am interested in game breeding from the standpoint of_____

Name_____

Address_____

What I wonder overmuch is, as they greet Gainsborough's Duchess—
Did she really kiss the butcher as in wicked tales one hears?
She, too haughty to be gracious, she, triumphant and audacious,
For her beauty waits unchallenged in the gallery of years.

Mrs. Coates has attained such high success in her use of rime that it is surprizing to find her for the moment abandoning that beautiful accident of poetry. We take these stanzas in the classical manner from the London *Athenæum*. The poem is exquisitely graceful; one scarcely notices the absence of rime, so musical is the fall of the accent.

ROMANCE

By Florence Earle Coates

How fair you are, wondrous maiden,
As from the aisle I behold you
In the old English cathedral,
Standing so rapt and apart!

Glintings of gold from the stained glass
Brighten the coils of your dark hair,
Waving away from a forehead
Pure with the freshness of youth,

And, your face, flower-like, lifted,
With the blue eyes full of worship;
Fairer you seem than the angels
Carved near the altar in stone.

What, tho I know not your name, dear—
Tho I to-day first behold you—
You who must pass as a vision
Nobly enthralling and glad!

Does he who, lone in the forest,
Finds there an exquisite blossom,
Joy in it less that its beauty
Blooms not to fade on his breast?

Nay: nor does one who at nightfall
Harkens the voice of the mavis
Feel less delight that the singer
Blesses him, high out of reach.

So, tho you pass—and forever—
Yet I, afar, shall remember
That the world holds such a maiden,
And, you remembering, love!

There are several things worth noticing about the following poem (from *Ireland*). In the first place, the emotion is sincerely presented, and it rises to a noble height in the last stanza. In the second place, the descriptions in the first three stanzas are admirably vivid. In the third place, the rime-scheme is most interesting; the use, in some of the stanzas, of a word in the middle of the second line riming with the last word of the first line, suggesting, as do other things in the poem, the work of the ancient Gaelic bards.

BALLAGH GAP

By James B. Dollard

Ballagh Gap, and the spring sun shining
On Leinster's valleys far down below;
Ballagh Gap, and the hedges lining
The roadways, blossomed like sifted snow!

'Tis there I'd be with Youth's comrades playing,
In gladness maying through sweet lost days,
The gold-eyed primrose green banks arraying,
And daisies spangled in faerie maze.

Again I'd hear, as the wind came sighing
Across Mount Leinster and brown Creev-roe,
The plovers fluting when day was dying
And all the West was a magic glow.

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'Tis there I'd be when the sun, new-risen,
  Brought vales Elysian to raptured eyes,
And the spirit saw, from its clayey prison,
  God's hand bedizen the seas and skies.

Too soon, alas, from these fair scenes banished,
  The friends of boyhood all passed away,
And Youth's fond hoping too quickly vanished
  In grief and groping when skies were gray.

Yet I still have visions that flash and quiver—
  Dark gloom can never my soul enwrap—
For I see God's sunshine pour down forever
  A golden river o'er Ballagh Gap!

In this small sketch from *The Century*, the slow, monotonous tread of sleep coming unwillingly is suggested by the regular recurrence of short words and the ingenious riming.

INSOMNIA

By Albert Bigelow Paine

A human drift that from day's pounding deep
Seeks anodyne upon a lotus strand,
Striving with vain endeavorings to land,
To moor a little while his beaten bark;
Hopeless at last, a derelict of the dark,
Surf-baffled from the pleasant shores of sleep.

From *Harper's* comes a bit of rimed philosophy which conveys the kernel of many people's faith, and it is exceptional in that the sympathetic feeling for nature running through it is refreshingly free from artificiality—that pitfall of nature poets.

FAITH

By Hortense Flexner

If on this night of still, white cold,
  I can remember May,
New green of tree and underbrush,
A hillside orchard's mounting flush,
The scent of earth and noon's blue hush,
  A robin's jaunty way;

If on this bitter night of frost,
  I know such things can be,
That lovely May is true— Ah! well,
I shall believe the tales men tell,
Wonders of bliss, and asphodel,
  And immortality.

New York ever presents a fertile field to the modern poet who loves to see "sermons in stones," and in these two thumbnail sketches taken from *Bruno's Weekly* the subtle lure of the metropolis for the singer comes home to all who will read between the lines.

MEMORIES: NEW YORK

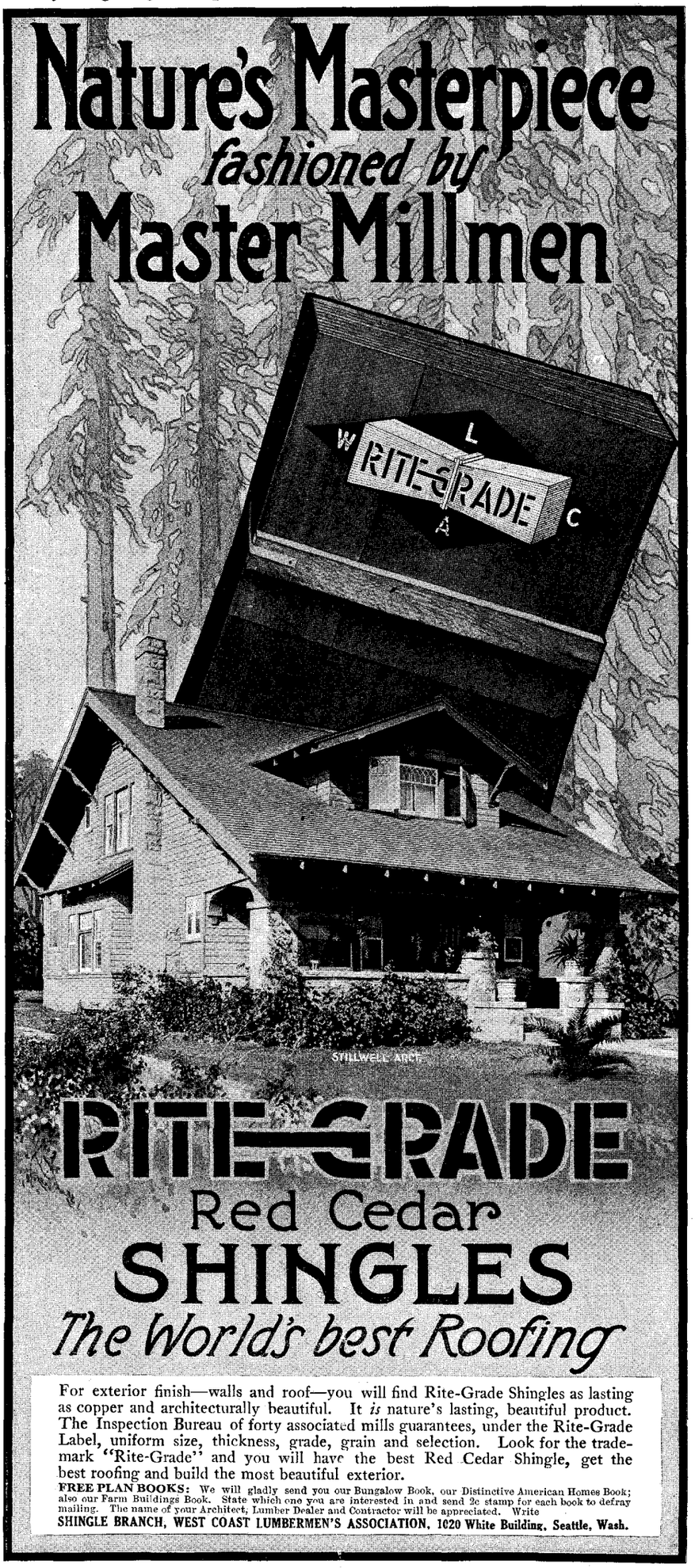
By Elizabeth M. Walker

The Harbor

Is it a dream, or did I really see
  A fairy city rising from the mist
Of early morn? the ferries, and the white ships,
  all sun-kissed,
And the huge buildings stretching to the sky,
With pale-smoke wreaths like incense everywhere—
It seems Aladdin must have been at work
For my delight, and traced it in the air!

Third Ave. L—Sunday

One thing remains, intense, burned in my mind—
  Pale children's faces in the scorching sun,
Crowded at windows, penned in squalid rooms,
Fighting for breath, themselves, food, bed, débris,
  all one.
Women and men, like animals, sprawled out
Upon the window-sills, all staring, mile on mile,
Wearily wistful, hideously sad,
Poignantly hopeless—God! Not one could smile!



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FREE PLAN BOOKS: We will gladly send you our Bungalow Book, our Distinctive American Homes Book; also our Farm Buildings Book. State which one you are interested in and send 2c stamp for each book to defray mailing. The name of your Architect, Lumber Dealer and Contractor will be appreciated. Write

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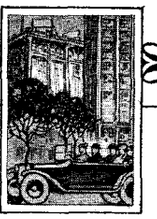

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MOTOR CAR

Ask some friend who has gone to the front to tell you the general opinion of the car in army circles.

The story of its creditable performance in government service is something we would like you to hear from authoritative sources.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

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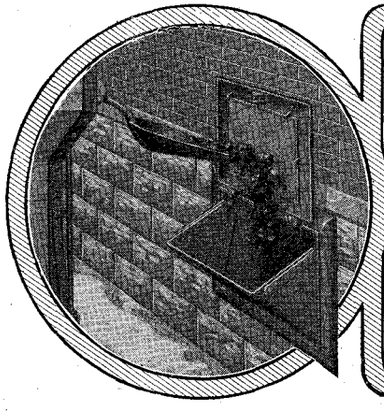

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Coal Chute

Keeps the coal man from marring the sides of your home, protects your walk, flowers, lawn and shrubs. A glass door serves as a window, giving splendid light to the basement. It locks from the inside and is burglar-proof. It is extra durable, has a heavy steel body—semi-steel door frame and boiler plate hopper. Every home should have one.

Write for Free Book *Describing the Majestic Coal Chute and other Majestic Specialties: Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, all-metal Basement Windows, Rubbish Burners, Street and Park Refuse Cans, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Warm Air Furnaces, etc.*

The Majestic Co., 614 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW LONG DOES A BALL-PLAYER LAST?

HERE to-day, gone into oblivion to-morrow; laurels and plaudits of multitudes to-day, to-morrow—"don't remember him," this is the fate of the baseball-player. How long does a ball-player last? How long may he expect the hold on the public affections (and their wallets) to continue? Briefly, says a writer in the New York *Sun*, as long as they continue on the up grade in performances. And this is only a matter of physical endurance, and the general care they take of themselves. Too often a good player is overworked by the exigencies of his team, or by accidents happening to other players, so that the ability which should have carried him through four or five years leaves him stranded high and dry on the shoals of the "done for" at the end of a single season. Yet there are men playing in the strongest clubs in the country who have been on the diamond for more than ten years, tho we are told that this is by far the exception rather than the rule. Usually the life of a player is only five years. During that time he sees himself come up from the minors, unknown but promising, then a good season, and favorable write-ups, then the gentle inflow of inquiries among sport-writers whether Smith is going to be back at second next year. The next thing he knows he is greeted with cheers as he steps out to bat, and the papers carry huge heads telling of his glory and prowess. A few years go by, and one day he makes a poor play; he follows it with a poor game. He is taken out, and the unknown young fellow just in from the "bush-league" is given a chance.

The next milestone is the day when he plays an unconscionable game, and is hooted at from the stands. Then he is traded or sent to the minors. And it is generally only a few seasons before he is out for all time! The crowds who cheered him have forgotten him. He has played his part and passed. But there are exceptions—at least exceptions in the point of view of the time they last. The account observes:

In many small towns throughout the country there are men still living who were up in the big show years ago. Some only got a peep under the big-league tent and did not stick a season, while others filled their little space in the big-league box-score from three to five years. Only the stars are able to stick in the big show much longer.

A player of the Roy Hartzell type, who plays ten years in the fast set, is the big exception. Roy never reached stardom; he always was just a plodder. He never hit .300, but when he did hit his hits were timely. He was a fair infielder, and at times rose to the sensational in the outfield. He came into the American League with the Browns in 1906 and has remained in it ever since. Roy always gave his best,

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which is one of the reasons he still is in the league. This is Hartzell's eleventh year in the Ban Johnson circuit, and 1916 is only the second time in his major-league career that he has been with a first division club, the Browns of 1908 finishing fourth.

Yet we single Hartzell out not because of what he did but because there are so few, so wofully few, like him. Let us go back just ten years ago and see how many regular players, who manned the big leagues in 1906, are still holding down real big-league jobs, and doing good work.

First, there is old Hans Wagner, then considered a rare old bird, who still is acceptably filling the short-stop berth on the Pirates, and in his forty-third year is batting better than any season since 1912. Wagner entered the big league with the old Louisville Nationals in 1897, and moved with Barney Dreyfus to Pittsburg in 1900. Hans has worked for the little Pittsburg mogul during his entire big-league career.

Secondly, is Johnny Evers, the little Trojan crab, who, in spite of his anemic batting average, still is considered the vital spark of the Boston Braves, and as captain of the team is a big asset. Evers came into the National League and just ten years ago Johnny began to reach the top of his career. He played second base on Chance's first champion nine, the Cubs of 1906.

Then there is Tyrus Raymond Cobb, who ten years ago was just a fresh kid with batting ability, who was taking a lot of beatings in the Detroit club-house, administered by older Tigers. Cobb joined the Tigers in the latter part of the 1905 season, a green kid from a Class C league. Just about this time ten years ago people were asking, "Who is this young bird?"

Just ten years ago Harold Chase, now putting up a great game for Cincinnati, played the best ball of his career. He joined the Yankees in 1905 and soon dazzled the league with his first-base play, but he hit only .249 that year. In his next year, 1906, Chase not only was a fielding marvel, but a batting star as well, hitting .323, his high-water mark. Chase has had an adventurous career since then. Ten years after reaching his high-water figures, Chase is listed among the National League's .300 men.

There is a man playing a first-rate game this year for Boston (the Braves) who was attracting attention ten years ago. The man is Sherwood Magee, who entered the National League in 1904. He has been doing some fancy hitting since then, says the account, but his average until recently was only a little over .200, proving that when he was acquired in trade, after the World's Series of 1914, the Boston manager made little by the deal. But there are other players who are still in the limelight. We learn:

Frank Schulte is a player who still is capable of showing some of the stuff which made him famous ten years ago, when, like Evers, he started to blossom out into stardom on Chance's Cubs. Frank had been going back for several years, but under Tinker is again displaying some of his old skill with the mace. Schulte came into the National League in 1904 and has put in his entire big-league career with the Cubs.

Our list of regulars still in good standing

"Paper Does Express"

YOU wouldn't think of using bold black type in a booklet about dainty wearables. Nor should you use a heavy weight, highly colored, or rough textured paper for the purpose. *Select the paper that is in accord with the purpose and atmosphere of the product.*

Buyers of printed matter will find our graphic demonstration booklet, "*Paper Does Express*," and Will Bradley's monograph on the subject of unusual interest and practical value. They are free upon request. Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

"You have a printer who knows"

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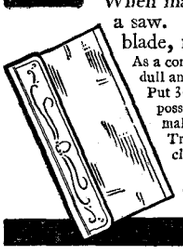
STRATHMORE QUALITY

1 Safety Razor Blade does the work of 4



When magnified, the cutting edge of a razor blade looks like a saw. After shaving, no matter how well you wipe the blade, moisture still clings between the microscopic teeth. As a consequence, very tiny particles of rust form and the blade becomes dull and "pulls".

Put 3-in-One on your blade before and after shaving. Then rust can't possibly form. A little 3-in-One on your strop keeps it soft and makes the razor "cling" when stropping.

Try it and see. Your blades will last twice as long and shave cleaner. Send for our booklet "A Razor Saver" and **FREE** generous sample of 3-in-One Oil.

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President Wilson Signing the Federal Reserve Act—THE LAW THAT ABOLISHED PANICS

Why Business Men Will Vote for Wilson

The Constructive DOMESTIC Legislation which has Created Prosperity and Made for its Permanence

THE outstanding feature of the 1916 Presidential campaign is that many thousands of Progressives and Republicans are openly supporting President Wilson and advocating a continuance of his policies.

An astonishingly large proportion of these are the heads of our most important industries which do an interstate business. They are your kind of business men. They believe that the marvelous business development of this nation during the last two years is due to the policies of Mr. Wilson and not to the war in Europe.

They feel that never before in the history of the nation have so many vitally necessary and so completely sound economic reforms been enacted into laws in so short a time.

In two years our national wealth has increased $41,000,000,000. This is approximately $410 per capita, an increase beyond parallel in any other period of the nation's history.

Since 1912 our bank-deposits increased 24%; our trade balance 227%; agricultural exports 44.1%; manufactured exports 155%. Our farm lands are 12.7% more valuable than ever before. Our industries have on their pay-rolls 23.2% more employees and the value of their output has increased over nine billions or 41.2%. Labor leaders state that never before in the history of the world have so many people been given such steady employment under conditions so satisfactory as in this country to-day.

This is not a sectional prosperity. It is national. Neither is it a class prosperity benefiting some at the expense of others. Farmers, workingmen, manufacturers, merchants, transportation lines, public-service corporations, all have had their proportion—all have shared in the unprecedented prosperity.

FACTS ABOUT WAR-PROFITS

The war has helped the country—but only in spots. Few realize how small these benefits are compared with the mighty volume of trade increase.

Here are the figures. Munitions exports are $480,000,000, or only 1% of our manufactured products. The manufactured products have *increased* $9,400,000,000. Deduct the munitions business and there is still an increase of $8,920,000,000 in manufactured products.

It is true that our exports of other commodities, foodstuffs, agricultural machinery, and the like have been increased both to countries at peace and at war. But here again our benefit is but a small percentage of the trade increase. Our foreign trade balance has increased $2,130,000,000 during the two years of war. For the sake of conservatism, let us assume that this entire foreign trade balance is due to war conditions. Still, our national wealth has increased $41,000,000,000 during the same period, or nearly *twenty times* our foreign trade.

Giving the war credit for *all* our increase of exports, it is still evident that the staggering amount of over $38,000,000,000 increase in national wealth in two years is due to interior conditions —domestic prosperity.

And domestic prosperity can be due only to domestic causes, and powerful indeed must be the causes to produce so unprecedented an increase in prosperity in the unprecedentedly short space of two years.

Here are the causes: Mr. Wilson has from his first days of office shown the keenest solicitude for the business of the nation.

He early formulated the policy of compelling big business to correct its own abuses where abuses existed. The Department

Our national wealth has increased $41,000,000,000 in two years. This is NOT due to the war. What DID it?

The Literary Digest Advertiser

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of Justice has been coldly just and absolutely relentless in the prosecution of criminal interests and individuals. But it has taken firm yet friendly counsel with interests whose practices were legitimate. Not only has this been a direct benefit to the country at large, which has been protected from predatory short cuts by great interests, but it has placed these interests themselves on the sure, safe foundation of justice, right, and fair dealing; changed many a short-sighted get-rich-quick policy to an enduring soundness which is immune from attack through its very qualities of fairness and clean methods. And the interests so reconstructed are vastly sounder and safer financially from this enforced reconstruction of policy from within.

Capital has been encouraged in all legitimate enterprises, instead of being discouraged and intimidated. Mr. Wilson has made business ethics, business decency, business morality and business humanitarianism nationally fashionable, to our everlasting credit. The figures above prove how very profitable it has been.

We cried for years about a nation-wide lack of confidence. Mr. Wilson recognized the need—Mr. Wilson restored confidence.

Mr. Wilson has kept us out of war—and with honor and dignity. He gave us the chance to take advantage of the unparalleled opportunities for business increase within our own borders. The expansion of our trade to foreign countries is a splendid thing. The men engaged in it are doing a work for which the nation will be deeply indebted to them in years to come. But it is well to remember that this country is so young, its confines so wide, its natural resources so beyond estimate, its opportunities for self-development so vast, its powers of consumption of both agricultural and manufactured products so astounding, that we could even wipe out our own exports completely and still have prosperity with us through the encouragement and extension of our home industries and home consumption.

This is an indication of how we can prosper at home if helped by constructive legislation, how Mr. Wilson's sound administrative policy has helped us when we were sadly in need of help. It must not be taken to decry the value of building up our export trade on which the ultimate prosperity of the nation will unquestionably depend.*

That expansion of home business, which far exceeds the prophecy of any optimist, is what Mr. Wilson made possible for us by keeping us out of war. Taking the coldly material side of it alone, leaving out the horrors of death and mutilation, the nation-wide sadness of devastated homes, Mr. Wilson has brought us Prosperity by assuring Peace. And this he has done through the most trying period the world has ever known, though he was perplexed and beset with complications from every side.

INSURANCE OF PROSPERITY

Now see the enduring foundation of desperately needed, sound economic reforms which have been enacted into laws during Mr. Wilson's administration and which are the most vital insurance of our prosperity, while increasing our national self-respect:

No. 1. The Federal Reserve Act, which has "cured us of fits"—cured our national disease of panics.

No. 2. The Rural Credit Bill, which for the first time puts the farmer on a plane with other business men.

No. 3. The Income Tax Law, which takes from the extraordinarily rich a largely increased amount toward the expenses of our Government.

No. 4. The Federal Trade Commission Act for the protection of the public and the business man as well.

No. 5. The Clayton Bill, which makes clear, simple rules of the alarming and threatening vagueness of the Sherman Law.

No. 6. The Good Roads Law, which gives to the states Federal aid in building roads.

No. 7. The Smith-Lever Agricultural Education Act, providing that the Federal Government shall cooperate with the states in educating the farmer in ways of securing greater productivity of the soil.

No. 8. The Child Labor Bill, which Mr. Wilson has vigorously advocated against strenuous opposition, and which with his typical foresight will safeguard our children's children to the everlasting credit of the nation.

These are a partial record of achievements which have revitalized the nation.

But prosperity isn't everything. Decency, self-respect, right thinking, protecting the home and the lives in the home, aiding through the power of the nation the conditions that will enable these lives to be useful lives, happy lives—these transcend prosperity—this Mr. Wilson has done. He has given us prosperity, too, and he has assured to us its permanence.

The list of achievements under Wilson is long—the time in which they were wrought was short. But there is still work to be done. After many distressing years, after years of trusting and being disappointed, we have found a man who will do it—who has done it—and who is doing more—who is still laboring at the work yet to be done.

We need to keep that man. We must keep prosperity and we must carry the work forward.

We want to keep the proven man, the proven motives, the wisdom, the foresight, the unselfishness, the caution, the safety, the good times, the contented, happy workers with useful work to do and lots of it.

EMANCIPATION

Under President Wilson business has been emancipated from panics; the farmer from chaotic credit conditions; the workers of the Nation from adverse conditions which persisted for generations; the children by an enlightened economic principle which no President ever before advocated.

When Woodrow Wilson was elected the voters of the Nation were emancipated from the necessity of depending on a few rich men with far-reaching vested interests to finance a Presidential campaign, and it is imperative that this emancipation be made permanent.

It takes money so to conduct a campaign for the Presidency that all the issues may be properly presented to all the people for their intelligent consideration—it always has and always will. We propose to see that the people themselves provide the necessary funds. This is their right and their privilege.

We earnestly request you to join the "Hundred Thousand Club," the members of which will contribute the funds to insure the continuance of the work which was begun under Mr. Wilson. We urge you to contribute what you can. Send us $100—send us more if you can. Send us all you can—if it is only $10. Send that, and it will be just as gratefully received.

This is a test. It is a test of you and your convictions, and your willingness to strive for these convictions. We want a contribution from you that will mean a real sacrifice. Mr. Wilson has fought the people's fight. He has treated all citizens as Americans and sought to serve them all. We, therefore, have no hesitancy in accepting from you a contribution which will be a real sacrifice, a real strain on your resources, to do your part in carrying a great work forward.

—*Advt.*

Tear it off NOW

Henry Morgenthau, *Chairman Finance Committee*
Democratic National Committee
30 East 42nd St., New York

Herewith I enclose {CHECK / MONEY ORDER} for $.....

NAME .....
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**Please write us in 100 words, or fewer, why you are supporting Mr. Wilson. We can make a most valuable use of your expression.*

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closes with Terry Turner, the famous old infielder of the Clevelands, who was playing a star game on Fohl's team before being injured. Ten years ago old Cotton Top was regarded about the neatest short-stop in the American League. One of Terry's weak points has been his brittleness, and throughout his career he has been bunged up very easily. For a while Terry was used as infield substitute, but wherever they used him he always played a fine fielding game and always was a dangerous man at bat. Turner entered the American League in 1904.

Going over to pitchers who were doing regular duty in 1906, there are a few of the stars left: Matty; the three former Athletic stars, Plank, Bender, and Coombs; Red Ames and Reulbach.

Of the pitchers mentioned, the forty-one-year-old Plank is about the only one who is taking his regular turn in the box, week in and week out, and since the sun has boiled out the Gettysburg arm Plank has been pitching like a three-year-old. Only recently he blanked the Senators with Johnson pitching.

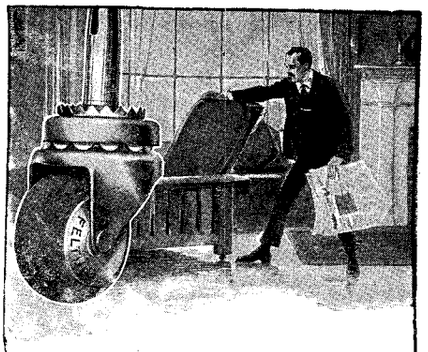
Bender, after a rather sorry season in the Feds last year, has been pitching now and then for Moran's Phillies. He is getting about an even break. He recently showed the Giants some of his old-time cunning, holding them to seven hits and one earned run. Bender joined the Athletics in 1903.

Just about this time ten years ago Jack Coombs pitched his first big-league game for the Athletics. He reported to Mack after the college season was over in 1906, and in his big-league début he shot out Washington, 3 to 0. Red Ames, who came to the Giants in 1903, seemed to be all in last year. It then looked as if his shift from the Reds to the Cards was just the step prior to being shifted off the big-league map, but Leon has been doing well for Huggins's crowd this season. Reulbach, who became a Cub in 1905 and now is with the Braves, is pitching pretty good ball for Stallings, tho the Big Chief has been using him only lately.

In addition to the players mentioned there are other famous old boys still hanging their hats in the big leagues, tho no longer classed as regulars. The leading one in this class is old Nap Lajoie, who ten years ago was managing Cleveland, and until the last fortnight has been playing second base regularly on the Athletics, the team he cast his lot with after he jumped the Philly Nationals in 1901. Lately Mack has been experimenting with collegians at second, keeping Larry in reserve. He is the real veteran of the big leagues. Larry joined the old Philadelphia Nationals in 1896, a year before Wagner went to Louisville.

Another old favorite who was recently retired from regular duty, but who still packs quite a punch, is old Sam Crawford, recently relegated to utility and pinch-hit duty. Sam started his big-league career with the Cincinnati Reds in 1900. Charley Dooin, being carried by the Giants as third catcher, has been in the National League since 1902. Ten years ago he was one of the best catchers in the game.

There is only one other catcher who was in the big leagues a decade ago, who is now also petering out after eleven years of faithful service. The maskman is George Gibson of the Pirates. He joined them in 1905 and started to do the regular catching just ten years ago, in 1906. This



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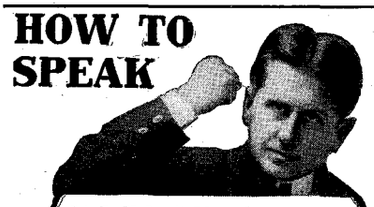

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year George has been catching little Art Wilson, the former Giant, doing most of the Pittsburg back-stopping.

Mike Mowrey, third baseman of the Brooklyns, is another one eligible to be mentioned in the ten-year discussion. Ten years ago, in 1906, Mowrey was an infield utility man with the Reds. After one year as a regular he put in two more years as a utility man before he was sworn into regular service.

WHEN TONS OF DYNAMITE BLEW UP

RECENTLY, the early dawn of a summer Sunday morning was wrenched and rent by the impact of a terrific explosion. Several barge-loads of ammunition and dynamite lying in a corner of New York Harbor were set afire, and the force of the resulting explosions was felt in five States. Plate glass for miles around was shattered—a million dollars' worth of it destroyed—and in the immediate vicinity the damage to buildings ran into six figures. Objects of great weight were flung about as if they were of paper, and millions of people found new and strange things happening to them.

Some of the metropolitan papers at the time printed a series of thumb-nail notes on the curiosities of the accident. Here are a few of the paragraphs from the New York *Evening World*. We are told:

The manager of a Brooklyn all-night restaurant near Borough Hall, his front window shattered by the explosion, stood for half an hour, oblivious to all else, painstakingly extracting splinters of glass from a watermelon.

A typewriter, thrown by the blast from the interior of a west-side office, was found by Policeman Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct Station, upright, unharmed, and ready for business, in the middle of the sidewalk.

Willie Barry has been an office boy for three weeks in the building of Walter Hyams & Co., Dey and West Streets. Saturday night he forgot to put down any of the windows. Every other window in the neighborhood was broken.

Policeman Alexander Kachler was twirling his night-stick as the first explosion occurred. The shock tore the club out of his hand and blew his cap up on the ledge of a building.

Just married, John Pavelski and Mary Wolinski were sitting at the head of the wedding-supper table in Progress Hall. At the roar from the harbor waiters dropt plates of soup, tables were overturned, and the guests fled in panic. The Pavelskis never budged. They knew beforehand, they said, that married life had to have its jars.

Detective Tom Donahue, at Police Headquarters, waving a revolver, ran all the way to Baxter and Walker Streets in his pajamas, looking for the man who set off the bomb. There he found a thief looting the broken window of a jeweler's shop.

John D. Rockefeller got out of bed at Pocantico Hills and went around asking for information about the earthquake.

Peter Raceta, skipper of a freighter that was in the midst of the blast, was skidded

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along the deck and into the water. He swam until he reached Bedloe's Island, nearly a mile away, and then was so dazed that he swam back again.

The explosion tore open the vest of M. T. Henley, yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, threw his watch from his pocket and shot it into space, the chain slipping through a buttonhole and following like the tail of a comet.

Policeman Henry Doherty, of the Fifth Precinct, Jersey City, known as "Handsome Harry," was at the foot of Claremont Avenue. When he pulled himself out of the water he found all his clothes torn off except a strip of cloth hanging from his waist-line like a breech-clout.

A man in Harlem leapt from bed and shouted to his wife: "Get up; the lamp-post in front of the house has fallen down!"

"Damn the shrapnel!" said Pilot Alfred Smith, of the fire-boat *New Yorker*, driving after a blazing barge. Two minutes later a steel shell, six inches long, pierced the pilot-house window and went through Smith's license.

A window in the office of Commissioner Howe, on Ellis Island, was blown bodily across the room; a bullet made a hole in a picture of Lincoln, and a signed photograph of President Wilson was given a crack across the left eye.

A bar of iron, eight feet long, was thrown to Bedloe's Island and buried itself for half its length in an asphalt roadway twenty feet from Mrs. A. T. Clifton, wife of the Signal Corps commandant.

Covered with white dust, eighteen-year-old Samuel Markowitz, of No. 25 Orchard Street, Brooklyn, stuck to his switchboard on Governors Island. "Just a few munitions exploding over in Jersey," he kept telling inquirers. "Yes, ma'am, that's all. There goes another one."

Not a window was broken in the twelve-story building at No. 63 Maiden Lane, occupied by the offices of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

John Duess, a barge-captain, ran past a car of dynamite as it exploded. All he remembers is somebody yelling, "Not that way, you fool!"

Two fish were found dead in the Aquarium.

Orderly Albert Skinner, on Governors Island, had just left his post to go to supper. Within five minutes 300 pounds of plaster buried the stool he had vacated.

Edward Schaeffer, patrol-driver of the Ocean Avenue police station, reported that the shoe was ripped from his left foot by the explosion.

Charles Cutler, a bargeman at work shifting cars when the big blow came, was hurled through the air. He landed in a car-load of borax that had just split open under the force of the explosion.

Thousands on the east side camped near the Williamsburg Bridge and in the parks, believing that war-ships were fighting off Sandy Hook to capture the submarine *Bremen*.

The statue of Africa in front of the Custom-House had its leg fractured.

Four hundred crates of eggs in a tent on the Lackawanna pier were found unbroken. In the same tent a cat gave birth to two kittens.

A man who fled in terror from his home on Bleecker Street came back to find one of his carpet slippers.

Like a flock of bats, a swarm of heavy canvas sheep-lined overcoats descended

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on Ellis Island. Nobody knows where they came from. The emigrants got them. All were pleased.

THE FIERCE JOY OF BEING A ROOKIE

THE sight of a plain, ordinary business man turning into a military character ought to be very inspiring—something as if Minerva should spring, full-armed, from a ledger. And, sure enough, one moment we see him in citizen's garb, and almost before we know it, he emerges, clad in a new uniform, looking very stalwart, and, the girls say, terribly handsome, and we all wonder why we never appreciated that man's superb qualities before. But that is only the exterior of it all. What happens to him when he reaches the other end of the journey? Is it all glory? It is not!

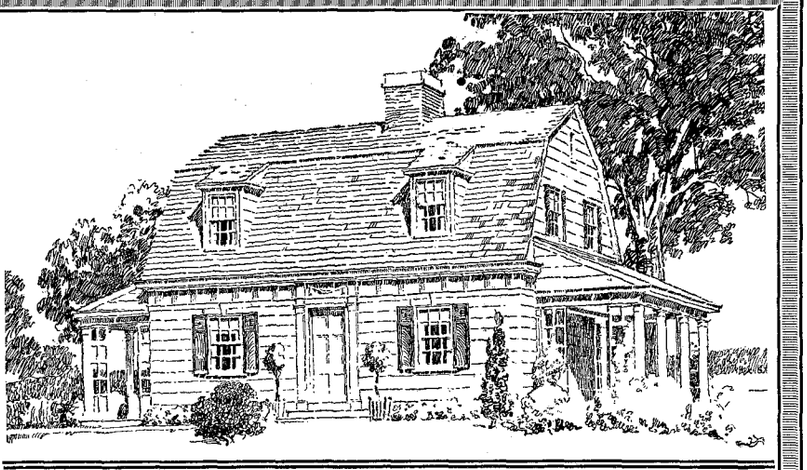
At least we understand as much from one of these promising defenders of the country's liberties, writing in the New York *Tribune*. He observes sagely:

Changing one's clothes is never so revealing an experience as when one shuffles off civilian attire and dons a uniform. From the moment I first looked my leggings in the eyelets—eyelets congested in bewildering groups, concentration clumps of them, five on one flap as against two, and a protruding stud on the other—I realized that soldiers had little in common with the rest of humanity. They are not as other men.

In my civilian obtuseness I had supposed that uniforms were merely martial editions of ordinary clothing. But no: in soldierdom there are neither coats, waistcoats, nor trousers. In place of a coat is worn a tight-fitting thing called a blouse, which, buttoned and hooked all the way up to the Adam's apple, feels more snug than comfortable. Breeches, the warrior's substitute for trousers, rise from small beginnings, being laced up corsetwise along the shin-bone; but above the knees they blossom out into full bloomers.

I had not been long at Plattsburg before I learned that everything I was used to, that came natural to me, was "most unmilitary." For example, I had been in the habit of eating meals—a thing no true soldier would do. At least, he would never admit he did it. "Breakfast," "lunch," and "dinner" have passed out of his life: he merely messes. For him eating is just one "mess" after another. But in calling all three repasts by the one name he has some justification, because the food is so much the same that unless you happen to be thinking what time of day it is you can't tell which of the three you are eating.

It took me quite a while to get on to the tactics of messing. For example, I was at a loss at first as to how to make the same teaspoon do service as oatmeal-conveyer, coffee-stirrer, egg-opener, and sugar-helper from the communal dish. But gradually I learned that correct sequence in the use of a mess-implement was the secret of the art. As soon as you sit down, take a quick account of all the food in sight and immediately map out your plan accordingly, in such a way that the progress of your knife, fork, and spoon shall be free from the less adhesive substances to the stickier ones, rather than *vice versa*. A little extra



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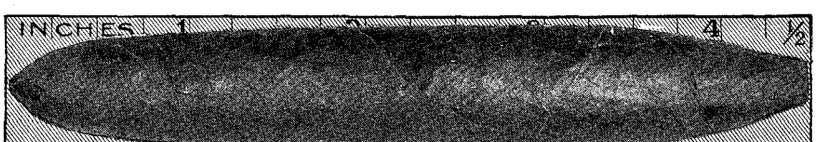

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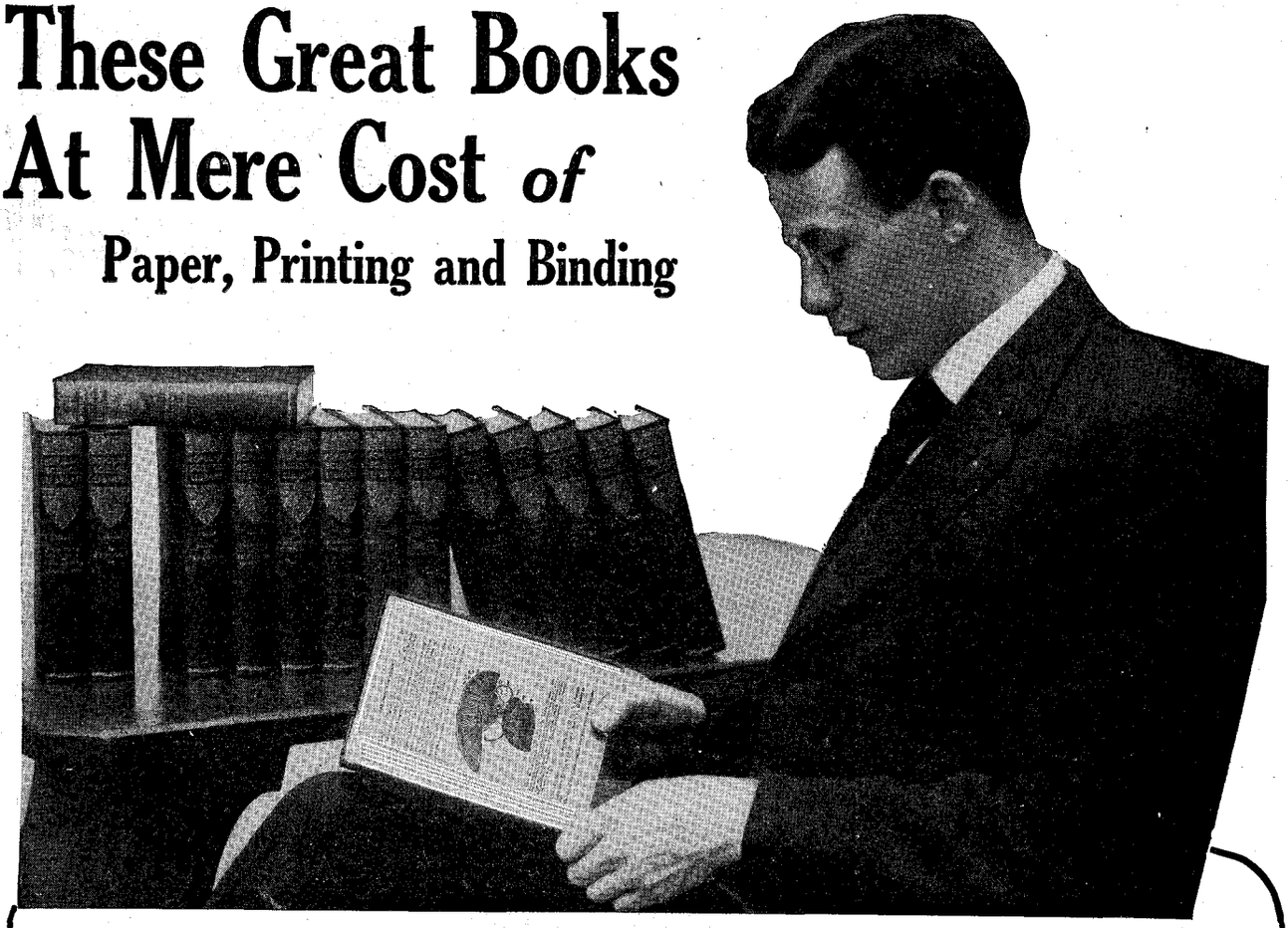

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activity on the part of the lips should precede each transition of the implement to a new task. Above all, you must avoid the error of forgetting that the spoon with which you help yourself from a dish is your own; otherwise it will be carried off irretrievably. And there are other fine points of the game, such as ability to control soupy substances by means of the restraining influence of bread. Also, it is essential to remember that anything dropt off the table is likely to land in a mud-puddle.

Messing while on the hike was still more complicated. It required an ability to juggle. As you stood in line to be served you were expected to hold out at the same time a deep dish, a plate (the bottom and top of your mess-kit), a large cup, and your knife, fork, and spoon—tho the latter might be temporarily got out of the way by sticking them down the top of your legging. Holding these articles while empty was not so difficult, but when food and drink were suddenly and not too gently slapped or poured into them to the brim, there was danger of a catastrophe. To flinch meant to be instantly baptized, self-anointed. Aluminum, as I discovered, is an excellent transmitter of heat. By the time I could take ten cautious steps with my spilly load the metal would begin to burn my fingers and I would look wildly for a place to sit down. Other men, experiencing the same haste, would likewise come to earth as near the mess-line as possible, with the result that on days of hot soup traffic became very congested and accidents were frequent. I remember collisons in which gravy and stewed apricots figured extensively. To add to the zest of the occasion, the patent folding handles of the cups had a trick of coming unfastened at the critical moment. In this way I once received, as a passing greeting, a generous extra portion of coffee.

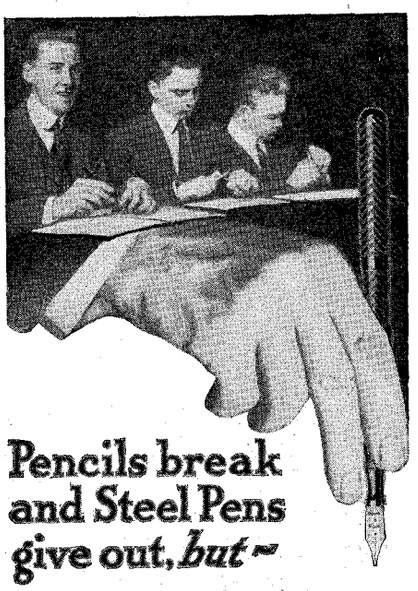
Such little incidents seem to have been very helpful in making our rookie appreciate the wisdom of the men who selected the color for the uniform. We learn that there is no shade with the absorbing power of olive-drab. Absolutely nothing shows when spilled upon it. It provides low visibility for all commodities. And that is an aid to successful camping. Another thing you learn about the camping part, explains the account, is:

You can't really know your tent-mates till night comes. Then you find out who are nocturnal musicians and who are not. Five of my seven tent-mates belonged to the former class. There were times when I felt as if I were Daniel in the lions' den. Two of the men—financiers from the supposedly quiet city of Philadelphia, as delightful fellows in the daytime as I had ever met—gave vent to such loud and alarming strangulations that several times I went over to their cots to reassure myself that they were not in a dangerous condition. Later, when we went on the hike, these two serenaders bunked together under the same little shelter-tent, and their dramatic duet was the wonder and despair of the whole encampment. One of them confided to me that they would race to see who could get to sleep first, as the one who was so unfortunate as not to get to sleep first would have difficulty in getting to sleep at all.

While we eight men lived together in our squad-tent we had a glorious time. There was old Pa B——, the energetic, who kept us all in good humor, who could carpenter sumptuous pieces of furniture out of discarded boxes, and who would produce from his valise and generously lend to us conveniences of every description, from a complete sewing-kit to a contrivance for heating shaving water. "No tent would be complete without him," we used to say. And there was H——, the genial social light, perhaps the most popular man in the company, who had brought up a whole trunkful of inappropriate stuff that his friends at the club had advised him to take. It was he who dubbed me the "professor," because of my absent-mindedness and awkwardness at drill—an appellation that stuck to me all the while I was in camp, to the utter effacement of my real name. And there was F——, our corporal, the soldier of fortune; and E——, the quiet fellow who turned out to be one of the crack shots of the regiment; and W——, known as the "Dixie Kid" or "Memphis Chicken"; and B——, the cigaret-fiend; and chubby but nimble M——, who was wont upon returning from the shower-bath to entertain us with excerpts from the Russian Ballet. I should never have imagined that eight men of such different types could live in so small a space and get along together so well. Indeed, throughout the whole three weeks, the harmony during waking hours was as admirable as the discord during sleeping hours was awful. Each night ended with a dawn of peace.

It was the rising at 5 A.M. that put all time-sense out of order, he goes on to say, "for by the time it has struck 9 A.M., you are beginning to think of lunch—beg pardon, mess!" And when it is two in the afternoon, we learn, it seems about time for dusk to close down. Then when nothing happens, there is a terrible and appalling gap until the sun really does set. However, what creeps into the day is an unfathomable mystery. As the rookie says:

I could never quite understand military time. The bulletin-board had a long list of "Calls for the Day"—not, as the name would imply, a pleasant social program, but a list of anxieties—but, tho I studied it ever so hard, I couldn't make out which were the warning calls and which were the times when I was supposed to get in line. Many a time did I grab my gun and rush madly out of the tent, only to find that nothing whatever was going on. At other times, hearing what I believed to be only the preliminary signal, I waited patiently inside, with the virtuous feeling that I would be ready when the hour of duty should arrive—only to discover to my consternation that it had already arrived. At last, however, by continued comparison with the list, I got the bugles straight in my mind, but the whistles baffled me to the end. They were the signal for falling into line and they blew before the bugles, at times that seemed purely arbitrary, and they were not on the list at all. To make matters worse, each company had its own whistle, and they all sounded exactly alike, so that I was continually darting out in response to the wrong one. It seemed as tho every time I lathered my face to shave or



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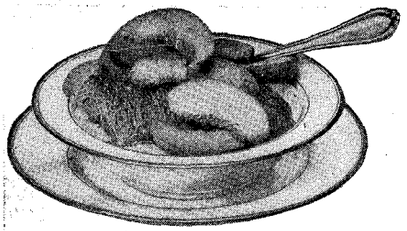

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was about to start for the shower-bath, that camp suddenly became as alive with whistles as is the North River in a fog.

The officers fascinated me. Their cleft-palate enunciation, which, it seems, is the only correct method of uttering commands, was to me an unfailing source of delight. When drill was over I used to practise this queer articulation in my tent—"C'm-'nhy, ahention! ho'ard 'arch! hun! hoo! hree! hore!" (Company, attention! Forward, march! One! two! three! four!)

I was anxious to salute according to military etiquette; but, the trouble was, it was hard to tell an officer when you saw one. They drest exactly like every one else, except for little insignia on their collars and little knobs on the front of their antennæ-like hat-cords; so that by the time I discovered that a man was an officer it was generally too late to salute him. Also, the inferior must salute first. Nearly every time, the officer would look at me suddenly and then turn away before I could bring my hand up. If only he had waited a moment! Often, discovering that the man approaching was an officer, I would stand in my best military attitude and salute him, only to be baffled by his not happening to see me at all. And then, just as I dropt my hand, he would look my way.

Once, when I was returning alone from the rifle-range, I saw approaching no less a personage than Major Murray, the commander of the whole camp. Here was my chance to distinguish myself. Quickly shifting my gun (which I was carrying by the sling) to my left hand, so as to leave my right arm free, I drew myself up and raised the tips of my fingers to my hat-brim in the most punctilious salute of which I was capable. He returned it, but there was a twinkle in his eye. Then, after he had passed, I remembered that the only allowable way of saluting an officer when you are carrying a gun is to bring the latter to a right-shoulder position and then touch the cocking-piece with the middle finger of your left hand. Waterloo!

The truth is I never really understood the gun and its functions to quite the extent I was expected to. There were certain inner chambers and springs that always remained sacred from my cleaning-rag. Some men, I admit, had ventured to lay hands upon the inmost oily of oilies; but such practises were contrary to my sense of decency. I could appreciate, from daily experiences, the indelicacy of being a private in name only. So I confined my intrusions to the barrel and near-by appurtenances.

I felt as if I were a throat specialist treating a case of chronic tonsilitis. Every time I peered into its mouth there were fresh spots for me to swab out. Dampness always affected it badly.

In the course of time this feeling of diffidence toward my "piece" (to call it a "gun" is most unmilitary), occasioned mainly by the prickly scratchiness of its sights (with which I kept coming in sudden contact while learning the drill) and by the predilection it had for landing upon my little toe at the command "Order arms!"—this diffidence gradually wore off till I really grew quite fond of it. It was great sport firing it with ball-cartridges, for then it reared and kicked much more than it did with blanks—tho the record of my hits was much the same.

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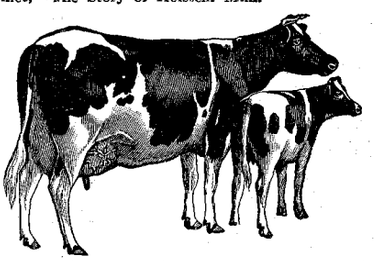

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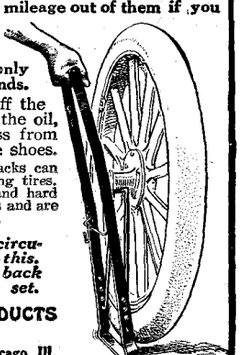

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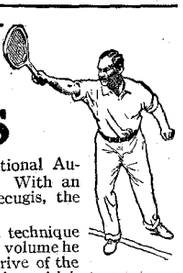

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One thing that I never grew fond of was my mummy-shaped pack. Indeed, I was glad when the time came for me to hand it back to Uncle Sam and receive my five-dollar deposit in return. I think I would have paid him the five to take it off my back.

ONE MAN'S TALE OF THE "BIG PUSH"

THEY were doing things along the Somme; the Teuton forces were being pushed slowly back toward the dim, distant frontier. But all the pushing meant that men and men were dying, and men and men were being sent back to the hopsitals to recuperate for more of the dusty, bloody work. A Scotsman, wounded in the campaign for Pozières, gives, according to the London *Telegraph*, a graphic and characteristic picture of the battling. We read:

"Eh, mon, it was hell, but it was grand. We've got a move on at last, and are paying the Huns out. For over a week our guns have been letting rip at them. Talk about the German guns in the early days of the war, they are not in it now. I was in the retreat from Mons, so I reckon I've seen some of the fighting.

"I got my packet Friday night," he added, referring to his wounds. "We were pushed up to our front-line trenches early Friday morning. Long before daybreak the guns were at it worse than ever. The noise fair drove some fellows daft, but the worst of all was waiting in the trenches for the order to charge. When that came we were over the top like a lot of dogs let loose. The ground was churned up for miles, and the front of the German trenches simply smashed to bits. We got there under cover of smoke, and fairly rolled in. I shall never forget the sight. The Germans were lying heaped up in all directions, and those who were alive showed no fight, but appeared to have gone 'clean potty.'

"Further on we got into the supports, which had received a terrific smashing about, and it was there we had the scrap. At the last moment it seemed the Germans had rushed a crowd of chaps in, and they had hidden themselves in shell-holes and were taking pot-shots at us. We rushed them with the bayonet and bombs, and some of them put up a good fight. I had one fellow in front of me, and felt myself a 'goner,' for I tumbled over some wire, when one of our chaps got his bayonet into him. The next second a German 'outed' my chum. 'Never fear, Jock,' he said, 'you did the same trick for me once.' That chap's left a wife and six bairns away up north," added the Scot.

Asked how he received his wounds, the Scot became somewhat bashful.

"Oh, one of the Huns got in at me," he replied. Another wounded hero, however, took up the narrative. "He fair tumbled into a hole where there was half a dozen of 'em hiding," said the second man. "Jock comes of a fighting race, and he gave the Huns a bit for hiding."

And the Pay, Too.—"Pa, what is executive ability?"

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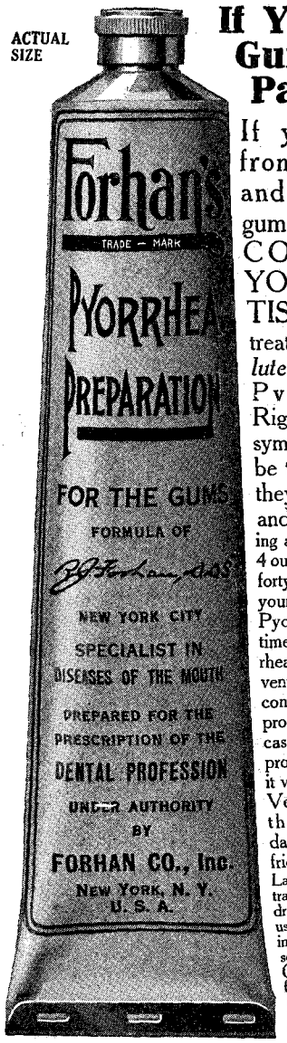

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"No, but I have hopes; he has taken to ordering the servants about."—*Life.*

More Like It.—"Now they say they can weigh the conscience."

"By the ounce?"

"I imagine by the scruple."—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Judge's Silence.—"Maud Muller" explained.

"The Judge didn't say anything because he had White House aspirations," she cried.—*New York Sun.*

The Latest Reason.—TEACHER—"Now, children, what was the cause of the decline of the Roman Empire?"

BRIGHT BOY—"I know. It was due to too much militarism on the part of outsiders."—*Puck.*

No Flowers in 'Em.—MRS. FLATBUSH—"She has no artistic tastes."

MRS. BENSONHURST—"Why not?"

"Just look at all those empty cans in her back yard. Not a flower in one of 'em!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Nervous.—"They are not going to cut me up if I go to the hospital, are they?"

"Of course not, when you're going just for a rest. What makes you think they are?"

"Because, when I called up the hospital, a voice said, 'Operator.'"—*Baltimore American.*

She Was Honest.—The sewing-machine agent rang the bell. A particularly noisy and vicious-looking bulldog assisted in opening the door. The dog stood his ground. The agent retreated slightly.

"Will that dog bite?" he asked.

"We don't quite know yet," the lady said. "We have only just got him. But we are trying him with strangers. Won't you come in?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Wee Bit Sane.—While a certain Scottish minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for the insane, one of the inmates cried out wildly:

"I say, have we got to listen to this?"

The minister, surprized and confused, turned to the keeper and said:

"Shall I stop speaking?"

The keeper replied:

"No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has one lucid moment every seven years."—*The Christian Herald.*

Had to Obey Orders.—An old colored uncle was found by the preacher prowling in his barnyard late one night.

"Uncle Calhoun," said the preacher sternly, "it can't be good for your rheumatism to be prowling round here in the rain and cold."

"Doctor's orders, sah," the old man answered.

"Doctor's orders?" said the preacher. "Did he tell you to go prowling round all night?"

"No, sah, not exactly, sah," said Uncle Cal; "but he done ordered me chicken broth."—*Sacramento Bee.*

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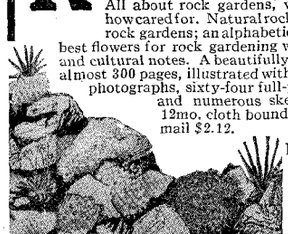

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MARJORIE—"Lots! On account of the storm there were only three of us present."—*Judge.*

As They All Do It.—FLUMLEY—"Well, you've nerve, I should say! Asking me for a fiver and saying nothing about the ten I loaned you."

FLIMLEY—"Why, man, where's your business-sense? The ten was a war-loan for establishing credit."—*Lamb.*

L'Enfant Prodigue.—"I'm going to be married soon."

"How old are you?"

"Eighteen."

"You will surprize people."

"Yes, I guess so. I don't know what my bachelor chums will say."—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Detail Neglected.—OLD LADY—"I want you to change that parrot I bought from you—he doesn't speak at all, and you said he'd repeat every word he heard."

SHOPMAN—"Yes, madam, and so he would—but you took him in such a hurry that I hadn't time to tell you he was deaf."—*Tit-Bits.*

What the Old Man Meant.—HE—"Has your father said anything about me?"

SHE—"Yes. He said that you ought to have been a big-league manager."

HE—"Did he say why?"

SHE—"Yes. Because you are always explaining why you aren't doing anything this year and boasting about what you are going to do next year."—*Puck.*

Her Plan!—"'Why,' said she, 'it's all nonsense to say a woman can't buy her husband's cigars. As for me, I never have the least difficulty.'

"'No? What's your system?' she was asked.

"'I just take along a sample stump,' she said, 'and there's never the least trouble about matching the shade!'"—*Washington Star.*

Why He Subscribed.—A collector of subscriptions for the brass-band fund once came across a farmer who was noted for his meanness. To his surprize the farmer at once consented to subscribe fully as large a sum as any he had yet received.

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His Choice.—"Where is your lawyer?" inquired the Judge.

"I have none," responded the prisoner; "haven't any money."

"Do you want a lawyer?" asked the Judge.

"Yes, your Honor."

"There is Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Green," said the Judge, pointing to the young attorneys waiting, briefless and breathless, for something to turn up, "and Mr. Alexander is out in the corridor."

The prisoner eyed the budding attorneys and, after a critical survey, said, "Well, I guess I'll take Mr. Alexander."—*Tit-Bits.*

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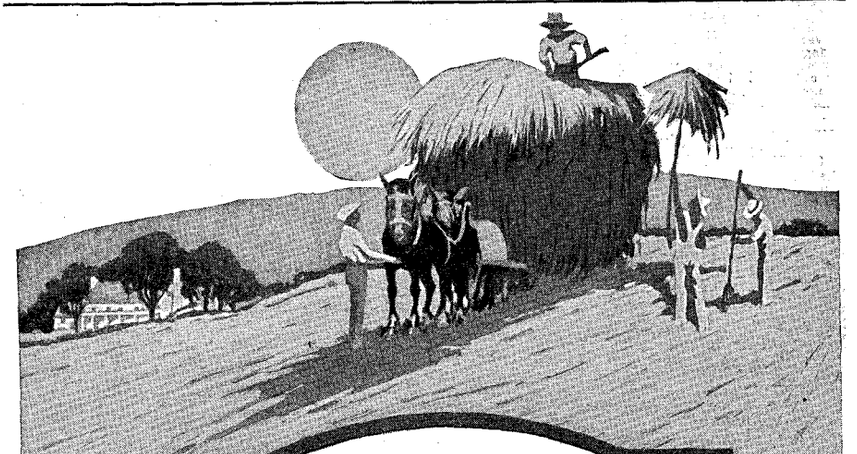

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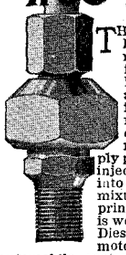

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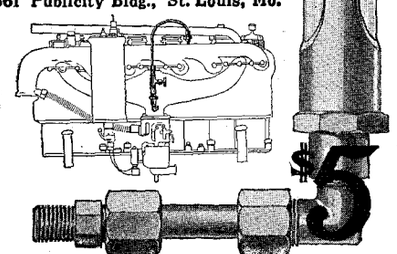

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE BRITISH LOAN OF $250,000,000

The most important financial development of mid-August is the official announcement of the $250,000,000 loan to Great Britain, according to the New York *Financial Age*, which tells us that, as has been indicated all along, the loan will be in the form of two-year 5 per cent. notes secured by deposit of collateral having an aggregate value of at least $300,000,000 calculated on the basis of prevailing market-prices. The securities pledged are to be in three groups of $100,000,000, each, this journal goes on to say, of which the first is to consist of stocks, bonds, and other securities of American corporations. The second is to be composed of bonds or other obligations of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, either as maker or guarantor, and stocks, bonds, and other securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The third group will be made up of bonds or other obligations of the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, and Denmark, and we read that—

"The agreement under which these securities are pledged provides that if the securities depreciate in value, because of market conditions or the rate of exchange, so that the 20 per cent. margin shall have become impaired, the British Government shall deposit additional securities with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of New York as pledges, so that at all times the latter shall hold securities of a value in New York City equal to at least 120 per cent. of the amount of the loan at the time unpaid. The agreement further provides that the Government may, from time to time, sell for cash any of the pledged securities, in which event the proceeds of the sale shall be received by the trustee and applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at or below the redemption price, viz., 101 and interest for the first and 100½ and interest for the second year, or otherwise by redemption by lot at such price. Substitutions of collateral are allowed provided the relative amounts of the three groups be not changed.

"Since the proceeds of the loan are to be used exclusively in this country by Great Britain for the payment of military supplies and ammunition, as was the case with the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, it is obvious that the success of the loan, of which there can be no question, will mean a new stimulus to American industry and trade. The fact that Britain possesses so large an amount of securities readily negotiable in this market is of very great advantage to us. We have a great abundance of the things Britain needs, and while she can not pay for all she buys in gold, altho she is paying for a good deal in that way, we should be only too glad to take back at their present market valuation the hundreds of millions of securities which, until the war began, kept us so largely indebted to Europe. Since the war began we have loaned to Europe, it is estimated, about $1,500,000,000, besides absorbing about $2,000,000,000 worth of our own securities which have been liquidated in this market. This means that each year henceforth we shall retain about $175,000,000 of the amount formerly disbursed in the shape of dividends and interest to foreign holders of American stocks and bonds, thus reducing the invisible trade balance against us to that extent. Of course, other loans will follow in time, for the credit demands upon New York are to be limited only by the length of the war. But the net result will become increasingly distinct in the direction of the United States becoming a great creditor nation and of New York becoming the financial center of the world."

The American Banker (New York) also calls attention to the fact that as the proceeds of the loan will represent a credit rather than an outflow of money, the result will be a stimulation of our export trade, and it adds that "considering the average yield of gilt-edge bonds in the present market and the superior quality of the new offering, there is no doubt but that these notes will be very rapidly absorbed by American investors and institutions." *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) notes that the present offering is the first credit arranged for in this country this year in behalf of Great Britain. During the latter part of last year it received one-half the proceeds of the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, and recently, we are reminded, arrangements were perfected for an advance of $100,000,000 to France through the American Foreign Securities Company. In underwriting the present loan, this journal informs us, those associated with J. P. Morgan & Co. are the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., William A. Read & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., the Guaranty Trust Co., the Bankers Trust Co., the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, and the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg.

A financial writer of the New York *Evening Post* remarks that if any one had predicted in July, 1914, that two years later the British Government would be borrowing in a foreign market and pledging Stock-Exchange securities as collateral, "the suggestion would have encountered ridicule." First, it would have been said that Great Britain's credit could not possibly need the support of collateral, and secondly, that the British Government had no such securities to pledge, even if it wished to do so. But the war has brought to pass "a good many previously inconceivable things," according to this authority, who relates that—

"England wished to place a $250,000,000 loan in the United States before the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan of last November had been fully distributed to the ultimate investor. The American bankers urged the necessity of issuing the new loan in a different form, so as not to compete in the market with the earlier loan. Presumably, they also pointed out that banks would be far more free to make such a two-year loan on abundant collateral (which is a legitimate banking transaction) than they were to hold the Anglo-French bonds, which were unsecured.

"The British Government, with this purpose in view, insisted that English investors in the securities available for collateral on such a loan should sell them or lend them to the Government. To compel them to do so, Parliament, in the case of income from such securities whose holders refused to hand them over, added 10 per cent. to the already exorbitant general income tax. This made it possi-

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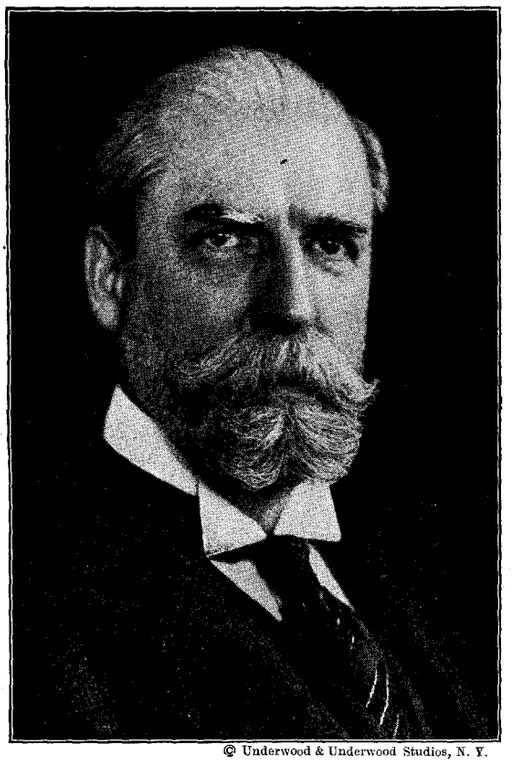

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Public admiration of his fearlessness as an investigator brought him the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, which he instantly waved aside because it might impair his uncompleted insurance work.

Elected Governor, he put new life into every branch of government, and brought into office a great group of the strongest and most expert administrators that had ever served the State.

When he dared to attack race-track gambling, he risked his whole political future in an enterprise which his political advisers told him was hopeless. He won. Race-track gambling was suppressed. He was re-elected.

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Politicians of both parties sneered, fought, called him "cold," "impractical," and "theorist," and succumbed to him. Here was a new type of man. They did not understand him. Apparently the people did, for they trusted him.

Thus did the magic name of Hughes become a name to conjure with in New York State politics for years thereafter. To say a man was a "Hughes man" has had a special meaning in New York State; to say that a measure was favored by Hughes has given it at once a standing that nothing else could. Democrats, Progressives and Republicans have used the name of Hughes to win support for men and measures.

To-day, Hughes is saying:

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"I don't care, if I'm elected President, what becomes of my personal political fortunes."

This is the same Hughes who made his performances tally with his promises when he was Governor of New York State. Can there be any doubt that he will do likewise when he becomes President of the United States?

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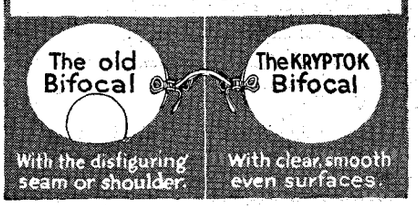

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ble for the Exchequer to pledge with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., against this $250,000,000 5 per cent. loan, $100,000,000 American securities, $100,000,000 Canadian securities, and $100,000,000 bonds of such neutral states as Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Argentina.

"The idea is somewhat prevalent that the British Government must be in straits to raise money for the war if it has to resort to such expedients. But it is not at all a question of merely raising money. The Exchequer had to buy the greater part of these deposited securities before it could pledge them; in other words, the bulk of even this new $250,000,000 was actually raised at home. What the Government wanted was to establish a credit balance in the United States on which it could draw in paying for its large munition purchases in America, and thereby avoid such surfeiting of the foreign exchange market with drafts on London as should cause another spectacular fall in sterling.

"The larger question, created by these huge successive advances of capital by the American markets to belligerent Europe, is, What kind of situation will result when the war is over? To England alone we have now loaned between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000, and, in addition, have bought back from her, during the war, probably all of $1,500,000,000 in our own securities. Interest which London pays on the loans would run up to $30,000,000 per annum; interest and dividends on the redeemed American securities, which New York used to pay to London but will no longer pay, might reach $60,000,000 or $70,000,000.

"This will cut a formidable figure against England in the total balance of payments, even when the war is over, and we shall have, in addition, the interest remittances against the huge mass of loans made by us since 1914 to other belligerent or neutral States. Furthermore, payment of the $250,000,000 loan will fall due in 1918, and payment of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds in 1920. How will our possession of these immensely increased credits, temporary or permanent, affect London's effort, when the war is over, to regain its place as financial center of the world?"

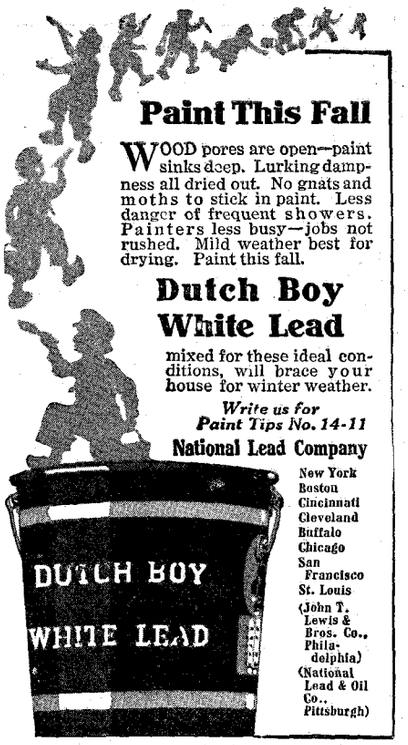
Lombard Street's view of the matter of the loan may be gathered from a London financial correspondent of *The Evening Post* who says that English bankers consider the transaction "not the floating of a loan, but the establishment of a short credit secured by collateral," and he adds:

"The $100,000,000 American securities pledged against this credit by no means represent the last of the available holdings of such securities. The using of them in that way, however, reflects our recognition that the capacity even of your market for absorbing stock is limited.

"It also shows that our people do not wish to relinquish unnecessarily the possession of American securities in which they have invested. The recent extension of the scope of our 'mobilizing' plans merely results from the Government's determination to make every provision which caution suggests.

"How abundant the resources are may be gathered from the fact that even the small 'supplementary list' now published of securities held here and to be mobilized stands for capital values fully sufficient to finance external payments on war account for more than two years while still leaving the mass of our best security holdings untouched. One reason for the present firmness of stocks here is that the constant mobilization schemes are creating scarcity.

"Reports in your country that munition



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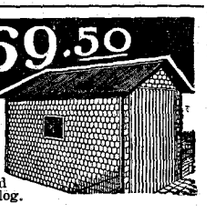

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orders are temporarily increasing may be correct. But all calculations show that a decrease will be visible shortly, especially in manufactured things. Nevertheless, London believes your country's industrial and financial activity to be assured for months if not years ahead. This should especially be true of ship-building."

THE COPPER OUTLOOK

A note of skepticism as to the prospect of a copper boom is sounded by a financial writer in the New York *Tribune*, who bases his opinion on the calculation that the supply will exceed the demand by 18 per cent. In arriving at this conclusion he analyzes the figures of production during the last five years. In tons of 2,240 pounds, the production is recorded as follows:

	World's Production	*U. S. Production*
1911	864,275	484,935
1912	1,006,110	554,360
1913	984,860	547,205
1914	893,085	507,025
*1915	1,014,000	614,000

* Estimated.

"Consumption during the same period was as under:

	Europe (Tons)	*U. S. (Tons)*
1911	614,042	315,000
1912	644,263	360,000
1913	647,170	356,000
1914	.....	290,000
1915	.....	442,000

"The figures of European consumption for the last two years are not available; in any case, they are not of much value for the purposes of our inquiry. The fact remains that this country consumed nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1914 and 30 per cent. more than in the best previous year. It is stated on the best authority that European shell orders alone, up to date, have been responsible for the use of 200,000,000 pounds, or 90,000 tons, of copper.

"Last year's production was 614,000 tons, and imports totaled 136,000 tons; exports during the same period were 270,000 tons. As the actual consumption was 442,000 tons, the stock left over at the close of last year was small. In the seven months of the current year, neither the volume of consumption nor that of export has changed. During the last two quarters, 140,000 tons have been exported from this country. On the other hand, production has been increasing during the last two quarters."

In this country, we are informed, the principal copper companies have doubled, and in some cases trebled, their output. Thus:

"Anaconda's average is 27,000,000 pounds a month, as against 11,000,000 pounds at the close of 1914; Utah, 16,000,000 pounds, as against 6,000,000 pounds; Chino, 6,000,000 pounds, as against 2,800,000 pounds; Nevada Consolidated, 8,000,000 pounds, as against 2,650,000 pounds. The outputs of only seven companies for the current year are expected to be as under:

	Pounds
Anaconda	320,000,000
Inspiration	120,000,000
Kennecott	170,000,000
Utah	175,000,000
Chino	75,000,000
Nevada Consolidated	85,000,000
Ray	35,000,000

"Or a total of 980,000,000 pounds, or two-thirds of the total production of 1915—which was a record. On this basis, we are safe in counting upon a total output of 1,860,000,000 pounds, or 837,000 tons,

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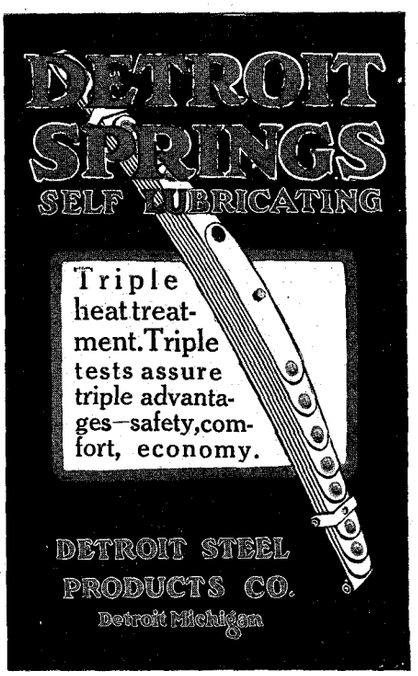
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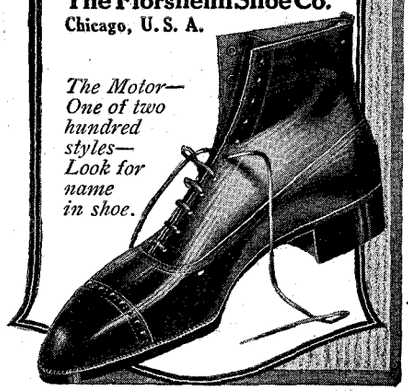

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"The highest European consumption before the war was 647,000 tons—the total of 1913. Of this, England took 147,000 tons; France, 107,000 tons, and Germany, 256,000 tons. It is barely possible that these countries will take more than the above totals. Germany has been mining in Belgium and Servia, and has also worked mines that were not commercially profitable before the war—on account of the blockade. The recovery from the battle-fields can not be insignificant, altho not so large as some people believe it would prove to be.

"Granting that the volume of trade of the European countries does not diminish and allowing for the widest latitude of industrial demand, which was at its height in 1913, Europe can hardly take more than 640,000 tons. The consumption in this country was 360,000 tons at its zenith; and it must be remembered that the years 1912 and 1913 were followed by a very lean year. The most optimistic estimate can hardly be higher than 360,000 tons. We thus account for a possible consumption of 1,000,000 tons—on the supposition that every factor is favorable to copper. Even then we have a balance of 187,000 tons to dispose of. A supply of 18 per cent. more than the demand is hardly a prospect justifying a boom."

Our informant notes also that the price of the metal was 24 cents a pound in January and, after moving up to 29½ cents in March, it moved down to 25 cents, and has improved again to about 27 cents, and he adds: "The bulls are not counting upon an advance in the price, but they believe the present price will be maintained."

Breaking It Easy.—An Ohio man was having a lot of trouble piloting a one-tent show through the Middle West. He lost a number of valuable animals by accident and otherwise. Therefore, it was with a sympathetic mien that one of the keepers undertook the task of breaking the news of another disaster. He began thus:

"Mr. Smith, you remember that laughin' hyena in cage 9?"

"Remember the laughing hyena?" demanded the owner, angrily. "What the deuce are you driving at?"

"Only this, Mr. Smith, he ain't got nothing to laugh at this morning."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Giving Credit.—At a military church-service during the South-African War some recruits were listening to the chaplain in church saying: "Let them slay the Boers as Joshua smote the Egyptians," when a recruit whispered to a companion:

"Say, Bill, the old bloke is a bit off; doesn't he know it was Kitchener who swiped the Egyptians?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Precocity.—"Mercy!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs. "The baby is chewing on your pocket edition of Epictetus."

"Indeed," replied Professor Diggs with a proud and happy look. "Let the child alone. It is seldom that a mere infant shows such a pronounced taste for the classics."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

August 17.—After gaining Maurepas, the French consolidate their lines while the British succeed in repulsing six German counter-attacks on the Somme trenches recently taken. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, the British attack is successful, bringing the forces several hundred yards nearer to Courcelette and Martinpuich. Three hundred yards of Teuton trenches are taken west of Fourneaux (or High) Wood.

August 18.—The French take Calvary Hill in the Somme sector, while the British move closer to Guillemont and Ginchy, taking 200 prisoners. In the Verdun region the French drive the Germans from a part of Fleury, capturing a few prisoners.

August 19.—Along eleven miles of Somme front the British drive the Germans back for 600 yards. Thiepval Ridge is taken, as well as an important hill near Pozières and half a mile of trenches beyond Martinpuich. The last defender is forced out of Maurepas, while on the Verdun front the French take complete possession of Fleury.

August 20.—A slight French success is announced from the Somme sector, when they take a strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas. North of Hardecourt, the French advance a little, drawing nearer to Combles.

August 22.—The German salient which threatened the Allied lines between Thiepval and Pozières is materially reduced by the capture of German trenches on a half-mile front. The British succeed in getting into Guillemont but are driven out again.

August 23.—A small British victory is reported south of Thiepval, in the Somme district, where 200 more yards of German trenches are taken. On the right bank of the Meuse the French "make an appreciable advance," according to Paris, between Fleury and the Thiaumont Work, and take 200 German prisoners.

EASTERN FRONT

August 17.—After attacking for twelve hours, the Russians are unable to pierce the Austrian line in Galicia and the Karpathians, admits London. Altho affairs seem at a deadlock, the Russians claim 7,506 more prisoners and much ammunition and supplies.

August 18.—Having marched three miles into Hungary, the Russians are reported to be storming Austrian positions near Korosmezo, at the western end of the Jablonitza Pass. To the north, the invaders drive forward south of Stanislau and take Lysiets, seven miles from the former city.

August 20.—The Russian drive on Kovel still progresses, says London, with a crossing of the Stokhod, near Rudka Czerwiscze. Near Korosmezo, the Hungarian town which the Russians are approaching, several heights are taken by the Czar's men.

August 21.—From London comes the news that the Russians have driven the Austrians out of Fereskul and Jablonitza, on the Cheremosh River. Other slight advances are announced at various points on the Stokhod, where the progress toward Kovel continues slowly.

August 23.—Vienna reports holding the

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Russians at the Stokhod, repulsing attacks in several places, and inflicting great Russian losses, "running into the thousands."

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

August 17.—The Italian advance on Trieste is brought to a halt by the necessity of prolonged fighting for important peaks in the hands of the Austrians. Rome reports that the line on the Isonzo from Göritz to Tolmino must be straightened out before the invasion may continue.

According to a report from Rome, without later confirmation in Church circles, Pope Benedict instructs all the Cardinals in Italy to pray for Italian success, that the war may be shortened. This is taken to mean that the Vatican believes that lasting peace depends upon the success of the Allies.

August 19.—The Austrian Admiralty announces a recent aero-bombardment of Venice, on August 16, in which notable damage of a military nature was caused by the hostile air-craft.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS

August 18.—The Teutonic troops in the Balkans, in a counter-offensive against the Allied forces, take Florina from the Servians.

August 19.—The Paris War Office claims to have taken five villages from the German and Bulgarian forces with whom the Allies are in contact in Saloniki, but the claim is denied by Berlin, which admits, however, that continued fighting is in progress on a front of 155 miles.

August 20.—The fourth offensive is actually begun in the Balkans, according to Paris, when the Allied troops attack along a front from Florina to the Struma River. The Servians leave Florina to the Bulgars, while the French and British advance along Lake Doiran. Dolzzeli, in the Doiran region, is taken by the French, who also repulse Bulgar attacks west of the Struma, at Puroj Manion.

August 21.—Reports from Amsterdam represent Roumania as hovering on the verge of war, influenced by the Allied activity in the Balkans, and it is rumored that Berlin plans an ultimatum to Bucharest. Negotiations between Roumanian and Russian diplomats are believed to be the cause for the reports.

Paris reports a terrific battle in progress in the Balkans along the entire 150-mile front. The Servians attack the Bulgars at Kikuruz and near Banitza, while the British and French troops cross the Struma and attack positions between Demirhissar and Seres.

August 22.—In the first fighting along the Greek front, the reports give successful advances to the Bulgars on both flanks while the Allies win in the center. The first contingent of 80,000 Russians disembarks at Saloniki to join the reorganized Servian army. The Bulgars take Kastoria and Koritza, while in the center the British establish themselves on the southern spurs of the Veles Mountains, and the French occupy a line near Ljumitza.

August 23.—Greek reservists, as well as volunteers from Saloniki, are called to the colors to fight the Bulgars in consequence of the recent Bulgarian raid into Greece. The Hellenic commander at Seres proclaims his intention of fighting the advancing Bulgars, altho it is claimed that the latter have promised not to occupy Drama, Seres, or Kavala.

GENERAL

August 18.—By a new Order in Council the British Government forbids any one not a British subject to enter Ireland without passports. A similar order applies after September 1 to Australia.

A private telegram received at Geneva from Berlin states that the *Deutschland* arrived safely from America at Bremen, on August 17. No official corroboration is offered.

August 19.—London reports that the Italian liner *Stampalia*, which plied be-

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tween New York and Italian ports, has been sunk. She carried guns against submarines.

August 20.—London reports that two British light cruisers, the *Falmouth* and the *Nottingham*, were sunk on August 19 by German submarines while cruising in the North Sea looking for the German fleet.

August 21.—In the Caucasus the Turks capture the height of Kuramish, seventeen miles northeast of Mush, thereby dominating the mountain ridge.

August 22.—London claims that the British submarine *E-23* met and torpedoed a German battle-ship of the *Nassau* class in the North Sea on August 19.

August 23.—A semiofficial bulletin from Berlin admits that the battle-ship *Westfalen* was hit by a torpedo in the Jutland battle, but has been repaired. The British officials still claim the vessel was sunk.

The super-submarine *Deutschland* is officially reported safe at Bremen, having made the transatlantic trip from Baltimore in three weeks.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, recently convicted of treasonable utterances and other offenses, receives an increased sentence on his appeal from the first sentence. The new penalty is 49 months' penal servitude and expulsion from the Army.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

August 19.—China protests to Japan the sending of 2,000 troops into Cheng Chiatung following the late disorders resulting from the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops.

August 22.—After spending three years in the arctic, Ensign Fitzhugh Green, who represented the Government on the "Crocker Land" expedition, notifies Washington of his safe arrival at Copenhagen.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

August 17.—The Naval Appropriation Bill is reported to the Senate by its conferees, minus the clause called for by the President setting aside $500,000 for the improvement of Hell Gate Channel, leading to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

August 18.—President Wilson unexpectedly vetoes the Army Appropriation Bill, after finding a joker in it, applying to removing Army officers (retired) from liability to court martial or special proceedings. The President pronounces the clause detrimental to discipline and probably unconstitutional.

Without debate or record, the Child-Labor Bill is accepted by the House and passed on to President Wilson for signature. It becomes a law one year from the day of being signed.

The representatives of the railroad workers accept the peace-plan of President Wilson calling for an eight-hour day and full pay for overtime. The heads of the railways refuse to accede to the plan and a deadlock is threatened.

August 19.—President Wilson stands firm for the eight-hour day, and the railroad heads in conference declare that they do not favor him as an arbiter. An interstate board is proposed as the deadlock on the proposed peace-plan is tightened.

Following a rumor that President Ramon Valdez, of Panama, has given a large land-concession to Japanese near the Panama Canal, Secretary Lansing orders an investigation made. Altho the rumor was not confirmed, it made so great an impression in Panama that the matter is reported by the American Minister to the State Department.

August 22.—Secretary Lansing announces that the delegates to the Mexican-American conference to settle international differences will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott, of New York City.

August 23.—The Army Appropriation Bill, with revised articles of war approved by the War Department, is passed by the Senate and returned to the House.

GENERAL

August 19.—A new strike is threatened on the New York street railways due to the refusal of the officials to reinstate fourteen discharged employees, as demanded by the union.

August 20.—James Seligman, noted banker, and last of eight brothers who founded the firm of J. & W. Seligman and Co., dies at Long Branch. He was 93 years old, and death was due to the infirmities of old age.

Catholic Week, during which the Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies meets, opens with mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The three American cardinals, as well as the Apostolic Delegate, four archbishops, and twenty-seven bishops are present.

August 22.—George W. Perkins and Frank H. Hitchcock are chosen as aids to Republican Chairman Willcox in the management of the Hughes Presidential campaign.

August 23.—In a telegram to the War Department, General Pershing reports that Villa is in hiding, his power broken, and that he will never again be a factor in Mexican affairs. Army officers are said to believe that this declaration precedes the quick withdrawal of the troops at the border.

An earthquake shock, the severest since 1906, is felt in California. No material damage is reported.

Out-bid.—At a banquet of notables, an aspiring young attorney spied an influential judge at the head of the table and slipt a half-dollar into a waiter's hand, whispering:

"Put me next to Judge Spink."

However, he found himself seated many politicians below. He called the waiter to explain.

"Fact is," said that individual, "the Judge gave me a dollar to seat you 'way down here."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

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